FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 22, 1862. [NO. 2377.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Sequestration Sale of 45,000 Acres of Valuable Lands.

BY virtue of a Decree from the District Court for the District of Florida, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the Public Square in LAKE CITY, FLA., on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., many valuable and desirable tracts of Land, some of which are situated in Sawannee County, some in Levy, several in Marion, and many in Alachua County, and all either on or within convenient distance of the Railroads.

All persons desiring places in the richest and most convenient section of the State can be accommodated: for not only do these many tracts (in all comprising over 45,000 acres) embrace every grade of Land, from the very richest Orange Groves, and other unsurpassed Hammocks well adapted to the culture of Sugar and Sea Island Cottons as also the best of well timbered Pine Lands, equally as good for Cotton, down to the poor Sand Hills, in which ever-healthy and delightful residences can be had, convenient, not only to the richer lands, but to a never-failing abundant supply of fish, wild fowl and game. Thus not only do these Lands embrace every grade of quality, but they will be sold in bodies varying from 40 acres to 1000, by which every one can be suited.

To those wishing to remove further south to the most desirable portion of our country, where as many (if not more) of the comforts and luxuries of life can be most easily obtained and where a living can be more easily had than in any other country, this is their opportunity. To capitalists wishing to invest their surplus funds in something permanent and of increasing value—now is your time; such another you will not again have.

Terms of sale, CASH, in Confederate Notes or Bonds, payable as soon as the sales are confirmed by the Court.

For further information, numbers of the Lands to be offered, &c., &c., address the subscriber at Gainesville, E. Fla., or James Banks, Esq., District Attorney, Lake City.

R. W. B. HODGSON, Receiver.

NOTE.—Parties from a distance leaving Savannah, Ga., by Gulf Road on Monday morning, will reach Lake City at 2 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, in time for sale next day.

Gainesville, Fla., Nov. 27, 1862. 84*ts

640 Acres of Valuable Land for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale, Six Hundred and Forty acres of land in Talladega County, Alabama, situated near the line of Coosa and Talladega Counties, about sixteen miles from the rail road, leading from Talladega town to Selma, and three from the rail road which is now in progress of building,—leading from Opelika to Selma. These lands are most admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., yielding from fifty to sixty bushels of corn, and from forty to fifty of wheat per acre, with other products in a like proportion. There are on the premises, a comfortable dwelling, and all other necessary out houses; also a cotton gin, grist mill and threshing machine. There are about One Hundred acres of cleared land, fifty of which are bottom lands, besides two hundred and fifty acres more of never-failing bottom lands, which could be prepared for cultivation at a very trifling expense. It is well watered, lying on each side of Hatchet creek, which is a never-failing stream, and capable of turning almost any amount of machinery. As to health, it is unsurpassed by any place in the State.

The above lands present every inducement for persons wishing to remove west; or to those who may wish to engage in the business of manufacturing; or to such as may wish to remove their families out of the reach of our invading foe.

Persons desiring further information respecting said lands, can apply to Mr. David Murphy, Fayetteville N. C., or to Mr. Daniel C. McNeill, St. Paul's P. O., Robeson County, N. C.

Persons wishing to purchase will please address me at "Fair Play P. O." Robeson County, N. C.

M. McNAIR.

Nov. 21st, 1862. 82*tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will on the first day of January next at the Court House in Lumberton, hire out for twelve months TEN ABLE BODIED NEGRO MEN, among which there are two excellent Blacksmiths. The hirer will be required to give note and security for the hire.

R. KING.

Lumberton, Dec. 3, 1862. 83 1tsw*3t

Administrator's Notice.

AT December Term, A. D. 1862, the subscriber qualified as administrator of the estate of the late James Sessoms, Jr. Those indebted to the deceased must make payment to me, those having claims must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

KELLY SESSOMS, Adm'r.

Dec. 1. 84*4tpd

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order obtained at November Term, A. D. 1862, of Robeson County Court, I will sell, on the 1st day of January A. D. 1863, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, on a credit of 6 months, a NEGRO MAN about 30 years old, belonging to the estate of John C. McQueen, dec'd.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with sufficient security.

W. A. DICK, Adm'r.

Dec'r 5, 1862. 84*3tpd

STRAYED!

FROM the subscriber in Robeson County, about the 1st of October, two cows. One a red cow, with most of her face white, and a white spot on one of her flanks. The other a brindled red and white cow, with white back and legs. Said cows were raised in Montgomery county by Maj. Angus Leitch, and are possibly making their way back. Any information respecting the above cows, will be very thankfully received.

M. McNAIR.

Fair Play P. O., Robeson Co., N. C., Nov. 21. 82*tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th day of October last, my negro boy named ELIJAH. He is of dark complexion, about 5 feet 5 inches high; 18 years old, and supposed to weigh about 140 lbs. He is a boy of pleasant countenance, rather slow in his movements; was raised by James G. Tomlinson of Randolph county, of whom I bought him on the day he left me.

I will pay the above reward of $100 for the delivery of said boy to me at Moffitt's Mills in Randolph county, or for his safe confinement in any Jail where I can get him.

SOLOMON MOFFITT.

Moffitt's Mills, N. C., Nov. 26, 1862. 82*4tpd

W. H. ALLEN, Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1862.

THE NEWS.—We annex all of interest that comes to us in papers and letters this morning. From the seat of war in our own State reports are confused. All that is certain is that a great battle was raging near Goldsborough yesterday afternoon, that our force was large, that so far all was right on our side, and large reinforcements on the way. With God's blessing, our brave troops have ere this discomfited the foe.

There are all sorts of reports here. One brought by the Warsaw stage, (no mail,) that 600 yankee cavalry were within three miles of Warsaw, destroying the railroad. Those who know how easily panic reports are raised, and how they grow by travel, will doubtless agree with us in discrediting this report.

We have also seen a letter from near Goldsboro', dated yesterday, stating that Gen. Evans had retaken Kinston. The writer was evidently misled by report.

The news from Fredericksburg is of quiet since our glorious victory of Saturday, full particulars of which we copy to-day. The retreat of the yankees indicates more of demoralization than of actual loss. The yankee appetite for lead is satiated. And such is the story of the prisoners brought to Richmond.

There is intense anxiety for particulars. This town and county had probably a dozen Co's in the two battles.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A letter in the Raleigh Progress of the 17th gives an account of fighting on Tuesday:—

GOLDSBORO,' Dec. 16.—The enemy are at White Hall and a fight is going on there and at Spring Bank, 6 miles from here. A demonstration is being made on the Railroad at Dudley Depot. Troops are going down constantly. Gens. French, Pettigrew and Clingman have just gone to the seat of war. Reinforcements are constantly arriving; and the opinion is that we will drive them into Newbern before Sunday. Rumor says the enemy's purpose is to attack Wilmington in the rear, but this is hardly credible.

The fighting below was terrific in the extreme. People are moving their families from here. The Yankees are burning and destroying property as they come. Two deserters arrived here this morning and volunteered to serve in our army. Gen. Smith is now examining them.

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 16.—The Abolitionists have certainly changed their base to the south of Neuse river. Their cavalry made a raid to-day on Mount Olive Depot on the W. & W. railroad, nine miles south of this place, tearing up the road, burning depot and cutting telegraph wires.

The cannonading at White Hall resulted in slight loss to the Confederates. We had only two men injured. The principal fight was with muskets.

RALEIGH, Dec. 17.—The losses in the recent fights at Kinston have been greatly exaggerated.

The loss in wounded in Col. Mallett's regiment amounts only to eighteen. The list of killed must be small, but we have no reliable returns.

The paroled prisoners, including Col. Mallett and those of his command, will reach this city this evening.

3 P. M.—Reports here state that the yankees are shelling Goldsborough.

The railroad bridge across the Neuse, two miles below Goldsborough, is on fire. Fifteen hundred cavalry are in the advance.—*State Journal.*

We are permitted by Mr. Duffy, the principal operator at the telegraph office here, to state that the battle is raging at Neuse River Railroad bridge, two miles South of Goldsboro', and the bridge was on fire at 2 o'clock. The contest is for Goldsboro', and a few hours will decide its fate.—*Progress.*

A friend writes on the Way Bill from Raleigh, received this morning, as follows:—

Col. Little informs me that he has just received a dispatch from Gov. Vance saying that a fight was then going on at the Rail Road Bridge, and that everything so far was going right for us. The bridge is 3 miles from Goldsboro'. There are conflicting reports as to the burning of the bridge, but the best impression is that it was on fire.

The enemy were throwing shells at the town. Passengers by the train this evening say that we had about 15,000 men, and large reinforcements on the way—will be there to-night.

Col. Mallett wounded in the thigh and it is said will be paroled to-morrow.

Another friend at Raleigh writes, yesterday afternoon,

"There is great excitement here—reports reach us that the yankees are at Neuse bridge on the South side of the river, a mile or two from Goldsboro. I can get no list of the killed and wounded; it is hard to get reliable news; a dispatch just now says that the yankees have burned the Goldsboro bridge."

Another letter from Raleigh this morning says that in the fight below Kinston all the officers in Mallett's regiment except Capt. John McRae and Lieut. J. N Prior of this place, and Rencher of Pittsboro' were taken prisoners. Col Mallett's wound not serious. Lieut. Reid was killed. Capt. John McRae commands the regiment. All those taken have been paroled, required to remain in Kinston 3 days before going home.

Yet another letter from Raleigh says that the greater part of the regiment was captured, along with their officers. It was cut off from retreat by the burning of a bridge.

It was reported here that Lieut Jos A. Hill of Pittsborough had been killed, but we are glad to learn that he is only wounded and a prisoner.

The following letter from a staff officer in Col. Radcliff's regiment was received here this morning:

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 17, morning.

The battle of Sunday was terrific. We fought two thousand men against ten times that number for four hours, and were then outflanked in front of the bridge. Our men were then ordered to retreat over the bridge while it was burning, and the armies were firing across the river and on the bridge. Cols. Mallett and Radcliffe are prisoners, the latter wounded in the leg. The enemy's loss is tremendous.

It was one of the best fought battles on our side of the war, so far as the men are concerned. The enemy came higher up the river to Whitehall on yesterday and we whipped them across the river. They have gone ahead—burned the railroad track near Mt. Olive yesterday.

FROM STARR'S LIGHT ARTILLERY.

2½ MILES FROM GOLDSBORO', Dec. 16

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons: In the fight below and around Kinston we lost two men killed, Geo. W. Gee and Irving Jones. Four wounded—D. J. McLauchlin, in the head, not serious; H. Collins, in the head, slightly; D. B. Lindsay, in the ancle; —— McCaskill, hurt while unlimbering a gun.

These are all the casualties in Starr's Light Battery. The Battery, save one piece, is safe now at Goldsboro'. That piece was lost firing at the enemy at the distance of 30 yards, and was charged by an entire brigade of the enemy and only supported by 1000 infantry. Two howitzers of our battery were in position on the river, and repulsed the gunboats as they ascended, putting three shots through one. All our wounded are with us, but our dead were left with the enemy. Heavy firing has been heard all day in the direction of Neuse river. It is reported that the enemy are bearing down towards Wilmington. Gen'l Gustavus Smith arrived here last night. Gen Evans, heavily reinforced, is keeping close watch on the enemy. He is engaging them below here. We know nothing of the Confederate loss in the battles, but it must have been serious.

J. W. F.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF KINSTON.

The special Reporter of the Raleigh Progress has collected the following list, supposed to be in part only;—

41st Reg't: Josiah Powell, Co A, head and side; Elisha Apple, A, thigh

1st Reg't: A M Wright, H, shoulder

36th Reg't: J A Everett, E, Bunting's Battery, arm; D C Rayner, A; J L Corbett, Bunting's Battery, hip; D E Carter, ditto, knee; F M Bloodworth, ditto, killed; J Jarrell, ditto, hand blown off; W W Mints, ditto, left arm; Thos Wescote, ditto, leg; Orderly W P Elliott, do, killed.

61st Reg't: M Andrews, I, side; W Dillard, I, by shell; E J Perry, D, both hands; Sergeant Sloan, D, arm; J B Boner, D, arm.

Mallett's Battalion: W T Kiziah, B, arm; D C Ross, B, hand; G A Powell, B; J G Henson, D, hand; J F Glenn, D, eye; S Stapleton, C, back; J W Hewlen, arm.

68th Reg't: J H Lee, F, thigh; J S Nicholson, B, heel; J A Moore, B, shoulder; M Trottman, B, shoulder; G W Stone, B, back.

47th Reg't: J H Pugh, E, both hands.

Starr's Battery, of Fayetteville: Geo W Gee, killed; D McLauchlin, slightly wounded in hand.

South Carolina Troops.

Holcombe Legion: Adj't W P DuBose, groin; J W Dye, C, head; H Hill, A, shoulder; J A Jarratt, knee; J S Bowers, side; S F Longshore, hip by shell; F A Boozer, B, knee; C A Reinhardt, shoulder; J B Chandler, head; F P Shaley, arm; W T Longshore, hand; E P Davis, hand and wrist; J A Westmoreland, I; R Bryan, C knee.

17th S C Reg't: W P Snider; H J Coleman, back and neck; W H Chambers, knee, H R Hunter, above knee.

22d ditto: Serg't J R Aiton, face; R S Bryand and S Parkenham, killed; G W Pardee, A, knee; E R Samuel, A, ancle, slight; R R Horney, K, arm; J K Rushton, ancle; J J You, arm; S F Darby, hand; Lt J M Salley, Co I.

23d ditto: T A Bradham, I, knee.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VA., 14th Dec., 1862.

The Honorable Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

Sir: On the night of the 10th inst., the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock—two at Fredericksburg, and the third about a mile and a quarter below, near the mouth of Deep Run.

The plain on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river, without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Positions were, therefore, selected to oppose his advance after crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be watched by skirmishers. The latter sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite the city; but at the lowest point of crossing, where no shelter could be had, our sharpshooters were themselves driven off and the completion of the bridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

In the afternoon of that day the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter—and, under cover of his guns, he effected a lodgment in the town.

The troops which had so gallantly held their position in the city, under the severe cannonade, during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night, as were also those who, with equal tenacity, had maintained their post at the lowest bridge. Under cover of darkness and of a dense fog, on the 12th, a large force passed the river and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left.

The morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed, about 9 o'clock—the movement veiled by fog—he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing. Gen. Jackson's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad; Gen. Longstreet's the left, extending along the heights to the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg. Gen. Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted in the extensive plain on our extreme right.

As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, Gen. Stuart, with his accustomed promptness, moved up a section of his horse artillery, which opened with effect upon his flank, and drew upon the gallant Pelham a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours. In the meantime the enemy was fiercely encountered by Gen. A. P. Hill's Division, forming Gen Jackson's right, and, after an obstinate combat, repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and hotly contested, two of Gen. Hill's brigades were driven back upon our second line.

Gen Early, with part of his division, being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had seized, and pursued him into the plain, until arrested by his artillery. The right of the enemy's column extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of Gen. Hood, of Longstreet's corps. The enemy took possession of a small copse in front of Hood, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with loss.

During the attack on our right the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg, and massing them in front of Longstreet's line. Soon after his repulse on our right, he commenced a series of attacks on our left, with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Col Walton, and a portion of McLaw's division, which occupied these heights.

The last assault was made after dark, when Colonel Alexander's Battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery (whose ammunition had been exhausted) and ended the contest for the day. The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by his numerous heavy batteries on the Stafford heights.

Our loss, during the operations, since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to about eighteen hundred killed and wounded. Among the former I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brigadier General Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left; and among the latter that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brigadier General Maxcy Gregg, who was very seriously, and, it is feared mortally wounded during the attack on our right.

The enemy to day, has been apparently engaged in caring for his wounded and burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position in line of battle, but, with the exception of some desultory cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack. About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant, R. E. LEE, General.

CHARLES MARSHALL, Maj. and A. D. C.

WITHDRAWAL OF BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 16.—To Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—As far as can be ascertained this stormy morning, the enemy has disappeared in our immediate front, and has re-crossed the Rappahanock. I presume he is meditating a passage at some other point.

R. E. LEE.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

SUMMIT, 7 MILES FROM FRED'BG, Dec. 14.

The victory of yesterday was much more important than was at first generally believed. Gen. Lee is highly pleased with the result.

I shall now attempt to supply some of the deficiencies of my last.

The Abolition troops beaten by our right wing on yesterday were "Fighting Joe Hooker's," supported by Franklin's corps, and numbered 30,000 men. We had 14,000 men in the fight on the right. The enemy during most of the day fought as well as they have ever done, but about 4 o'clock, P. M., lost heart and gave way on all quarters. It was then that Franklin's men were brought into action, and were also repulsed. Walker's artillery, which I have already mentioned as stationed in the open plain on our extreme right to the east of Hamilton's crossing, was late in the day reinforced by the Second Howitzers. The Thomas artillery and several other batteries drove the enemy's batteries, posted higher up the valley, from all their positions and shattered his columns of infantry with an enfilading fire. The enemy's batteries at this point were strongly posted behind a road crossing the valley and fired through gaps cut in a brush fence. Behind the same fence the yankee sharpshooters kept up an incessant and deadly fire on our batteries. The enemy was not dislodged from this position until we opened on them at 200 yards distance with grape and canister. Having routed these batteries our artillery opened on others more distant. After his infantry had been repulsed the enemy's artillery ceased firing. During the engagement our artillery in the valley suffered greatly from shell and sharpshooters. The gun carriages and caissons were literally peppered with minie balls, and the number of horses killed is almost incredible.

That some idea of the extent of the artillery fighting may be formed, I will state that nearly all of the batteries engaged on the right fired two hundred rounds to the gun.

A Georgia regiment, about three o'clock, took a battery of eight guns, but being unsupported and having exhausted their ammunition were forced to relinquish it.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, on the right wing will, we think, be found to be about 1200. Our artillery suffered more severely than the infantry. Our loss in officers is, as usual, very great.

The enemy's loss on his left is estimated at five thousand men, killed, wounded and prisoners. I have seen about five hundred of the latter. The only officer of note on the other side that we hear of being killed is Gen. Jackson. One of his aids, Major Zentimeyer, reports the death of his chief.

The battle on the left was equally as disastrous to the enemy, and much less serious to us. About three o'clock, P. M., the enemy sallied out of Fredericksburg and advanced against Longstreet. His first attack was made on a hill south of the railroad, upon which the Washington artillery battalion was posted behind breastworks. Between the hill and the town there is a wide, clear plain, over which the enemy had to advance. The Washington artillery reserved their fire until the Yankees arrived within 250 yards, when they opened on the heavy masses with grape and canister. At the first broadside of the sixteen guns of the battalion hundreds of the Yankees went down, and at every successive discharge great furrows were plowed through their ranks. They staggered repeatedly, but were as often rallied and brought forward. But, when within less than two hundred yards of the foot of the hill on which the battalion was posted, being unable longer to withstand the murderous fire that at every discharge was decimating their ranks, they broke and fled in confusion, and in all directions—upwards of a thousand—thinking to escape the fire from which they were suffering, ran forward and jumped into a cut of the railroad, but found little safety in the movement, as the cut was swept from end to end by a battery further up the road. The main body of the enemy, however, fled precipitately back towards the town.

While the Washington artillery had been mowing down the centre, three brigades of our infantry had been busy on the flanks, and when the enemy gave way pursued them into the town.

During the greater part of the action Generals Lee and Longstreet were in the Washington artillery's breastworks and are said to have enjoyed the sport intensely. Our whole loss on this wing amounts to five hundred killed and wounded.

Dec. 15, 7 A. M.—It was confidently expected that the enemy would renew the attack yesterday morning, and at an early hour the brisk cannonading along the front convinced many that the engagement was begun. The skirmishing of infantry was also for a time lively, but soon died away.

From eleven o'clock, A. M., until dark, only an occasional shell was thrown by either side.

[Correspondence of Richmond "Enquirer."]

SUMMIT 8 MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURG, December 16th, 1 P. M.

Yesterday was comparatively calm and quiet. Save some little artillery duelling, the day past off without demonstration of a hostile character.

The road from the point to the immediate rear of the battle-line, was lined during the whole day with the ambulances and wagons, which were engaged in conveying the wounded to this point, from whence they will be sent to your city.

I have obtained from Dr. J. C. Herndon, the Surgeon on Gen. Lee's staff, the following statement of our loss, which may be relied upon as correct:—

M'Laws' Division.	
Barksdale and Cobb's Brigades,	111
Semmes'	1
Kershaw's	259
Straggling cases,	6
Anderson's Division.	
Wilcox's Brigade,	9
Mahone's	5
Ransom's Division.	
Cook's Brigade,	295
A. P. Hill's Division, about	600
Early's and Taliaferro's commands, about	300
D. H. Hill, "	10
Washington Artillery, "	23
	1,619
Picket's Division,	40
Hood's "	100
	1,759

The most moderate estimate of the Yankee loss is 5,000, and some put it at 8,000. That they have suffered severely is evident to the most casual observer, and as a confirmation of it they withdrew during last night across the river, and it is conjectured are moving in the direction of Port Royal. While I write it is reported that our cavalry hold the town of Fredericksburg.

The town, on yesterday, was shelled by our troops in consequence of the houses being occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters.

There was some firing with artillery, on yesterday, on the right: but it did not last long.

I could tell you what the prisoners have told me, but if you have as little respect for their word as I have you will not credit what they say. They profess to want peace, and believe it near at hand, on the basis of our independence. They curse Lincoln, curse Burnside, and swear that they will never fight to free the negro! Can their words be believed? Others, less skeptical than myself, must decide. They all agree that our army gave them a decent drubbing.

The loss in Cook's brigade, in the fight on Morris and Willis's hills, may be estimated as follows: 27th N C T, killed 3, wounded 15; 15th, killed 17, wounded 113; 46th, killed 5, wounded 75; 48th, killed 15, wounded 140. Total, killed 40, wounded 343.

Gen'l Gregg, of S C, died of his wounds received at Fredericksburg; and Gen'l Cooke, of N C, is wounded, not seriously.

RICHMOND, Dec. 17.—We hear that Monday night a violent storm prevailed at Fredericksburg; and it is not improbable that fear for the safety of their frail bridges of pontoons may have hurried the exit of the enemy.

It is understood that the enemy left the bulk of their supplies on the North side of the river, crossing in light marching trim with a few days provisions. Under these circumstances the enemy would naturally be anxious for his communications across the river.

It is reported that our army yesterday was on the edge of Fredericksburg, but had not entered the town, which they could not do without taking the fire of the enemy's artillery on the oppose heights.

At the time when the train which arrived here last night left its station, it was rumored that the enemy was marching down the north bank of the river, and that Jackson was moving on the opposite side. But this is only rumor, and no confirmation of it is known at the time of this writing.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.—The estimate of our killed and wounded in the several days' encounters amounts to about 2,000. The loss of the enemy is believed to be fully 6,000.

A wounded officer informs us that we had taken a large number of prisoners, 1500 of whom were en route for Richmond on foot, which number he passed at Guinea's station, on the Fredericksburg railroad, on yesterday.

We understand that our troops were not at all fatigued by the fight of Saturday, they lying in position and the enemy making the movements; and such was the spirit of our men that we are informed *not a straggler was to be seen!* This is noble.

The enemy's dense columns were pushed forward so rapidly that they advanced in disorder. Our troops would wait for them to get within a hundred yards or even less, and would then open with terrible effect. The ground was blue with the fallen foe.

Enquirer.

Arrival of Wounded and Prisoners.—The Fredericksburg cars that arrived at 9 o'clock yesterday morning brought down 250 of our wounded and 40 of the wounded abolition soldiers. About 5 o'clock yesterday evening another train arrived over the same road with 300 of our wounded, and a train was expected last night with the remainder, and also another instalment of disabled yankees. The Central train also came in yesterday with 90 disabled abolition prisoners, and they report 1,500 of their comrades at the Junction, making their way to this city under guard. Exclusive of the wounded Confederates who were expected, and had not arrived up to 11 o'clock last night, about 2,050 of our wounded have been brought to Richmond, 1,500 having been brought in on Sunday and Monday. The arrival last night would finish all those whose condition required the advice of a Surgeon. The yankees say that the battle at Fredericksburg will end the war.—*Dispatch, 17th.*

WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINIANS.—The Richmond papers give the following names of North Carolinians brought to the Hospitals in that city from the battlefield at Fredericksburg:

Lt J K Wiggins, Co B, 18th; Lt W H Holt, D, 38th, throat and leg; Capt H C Fite, H, 37th, left arm and breast; Lt L Crawford, A, 57th. Privates: J W Pully, C, 24th; J W Aycock, D, 24th; J H Lindsay, A, 5th; W Carswell, F, 6th; J Hanson, G, 19th; D M Baker, I, 2d; B Candrell, I, 57th; J P Sales and W Wood, G, 54th; W Sauls and J E Stancell, D, 54th; J Fields, F, 3d cav; R Hanner, I, 3d cav; J A Hoppy, G, 3d; J T Hood, E, 9th; M Collier, B, 7th; S Lambert, K, 7th; E Johnson, E, 33d.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings up to Monday night are given on fourth page.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the resolution authorizing employment of Robeson free negroes on works of defence was passed. Also, the bill incorporating N C Presbyterian, and that for relief of sick and wounded soldiers, (a synopsis of which was given when the bill passed the House.) The Revenue bill occupied the day.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, a bill to enlarge powers of county courts relative to taxation, and a bill extending time for perfecting land titles, were passed.

The military bill was taken up and passed its 3d reading, 52 to 37.

The resolutions declaring Adj't Gen's, Att. Gen's and 4th Solicitor's offices vacant passed, after speeches by Mr Shepherd for and Mr. Person against them.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 17, 1862.

The Legislature has this week transacted some very important business. The Military bill was finally passed on Monday. Of your members, Messrs McCormick and McKay voted for it, Mr Shepherd against it. Mr McKay spoke in explanation of his vote, in substance as follows:—

Mr. McKay said, that between the two measures, believing the report of the minority the more practical, he should so cast his vote. We have not the men to raise ten regiments outside of those liable to conscription, the State having already furnished for the common defence of the Confederate States upwards of 80,000 men. He thought there need be no conflict with the Confederate laws. The bill provides that the Regiments after organization shall be tendered to the Confederate States, for State defence, and they can be carried out of the State by the consent of the Governor, and the President may, under an act of the Confederate Congress providing for the raising of troops for local defence, accept the troops raised for such service. That now whilst the enemy were attempting a farther advance into our State, and may be to reach the gates of the Capitol, it was not probable the authorities or the Executive of the Confederate States would interfere with any organization the Legislature may establish for State defence. That under the conscript act men were permitted to volunteer in companies in the service on the 16th of April 1862, and surely if North Carolina raises these regiments of her own free will, the President would accept them, for they would be in the service, and more effectual than if scattered to fill up regiments. The people are looking to this Legislature, to provide some means for their defence, and as the enemy attempts an advance into the State their anxiety increases. On a majority of this Legislature rests the responsibility—they have promised to defend the State—he desired to throw no impediments in their way, and not entirely approving the bill, he would give it his support, believing that if it fails nothing will be done. The feature in the bill permitting volunteering he approved of. He would not by any vote he could give deny to his constituents the right to volunteer.

The bill as finally passed authorises the Governor to raise 10,000 men as volunteers, who shall serve for 3 years or the war but may be returned home by him at any time and for any length of time he may see fit. They are to be from any persons between the ages of 18 and 45: the field and company officers to be elected by the rank and file, the staff to be appointed by the Colonel, except the surgeons who are to be appointed by the Governor.

To day the House passed another important bill, it being a bill reported by the Finance Committee to provide for the further issue of Treasury notes. It proposes to issue $1,500,000 in 5, 10, 25, and 50 cent and 1, 2, 5, 20, and 50 dollar bills, to be fundable after 1866 in 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

A bill in favor of Rufus Galloway and his sureties was passed its 2d and 3d readings. Also a bill in favor of W. H. Allen, late Sheriff of Brunswick county.

Hon Thos. Settle was elected Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit. Vote, Settle 95; M. Q. Waddell 29; Jno. Kerr 1. A proposition to elect the Adjutant General was declined by the Senate, it being the intention to pass a bill giving the appointment of that officer to the Governor. A vote was taken for Attorney General with no final result; Hon. S. H. Rodgers having the highest number of votes.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to amend the Stay Law was rejected was not agreed to.

The following among other bills were to-day ratified: An act amendatory of Sheriff's bonds—allows Justices to make the bonds as large as $50,000. To amend charter of Bank of Lexington and establish the Bank of Graham. To prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors. To amend the charter of the Cheraw and C Railroad—gives them right to cross W. C. & R. Railroad wherever they think best. Giving the respective County Courts the right to say who shall work the roads. To construct a Railroad from Newton in Catawba to Dallas in Gaston county—query, how is the act to *construct* it? To establish the Bank of Lincolnton.

In the Senate, the Revenue Bill was under consideration. Both Houses have passed a resolution proposing to adjourn on Monday next to meet again on the 19th of January. The House has not touched the Revenue act yet. The Senate has amended it, that negroes shall be valued by classes.

THE STATE SALT WORKS IN VIRGINIA.—Mr. Woodfin reports to Gov. Vance, that he has made and sacked 26,000 bushels, and has now on hand 10,000 bushels. He expects to make during this month, January and February, 33,333⅓ bushels per month, 100,000 for the three winter months. He hopes to do much more, but regards this as quite certain. He assumes 100,000,000 lbs. of pork as the usual quantity slaughtered in this State, and that the 100,000 bushels of salt which he expects to make will save it all if farmers will kill their hogs, one-third in each winter month. His information leads him to believe that there is sufficient salt in the State to save 50,000,000 lbs. more, if thought necessary to put up so much. By the time his first year's contract with the salt-well proprietors expires, he expects to have made enough salt for the next year's pork killing season.

The salt is sold at $1 50 per bushel. Of this 75 cts. per bushel is paid to the owners of the salt wells for the water, and 25 cts. per bushel paid to the State to reimburse its expenditure in starting the works. The expense of manufacturing the salt is but 35 cts. per bushel. The price will be reduced so soon as the State is paid off.

The amount invested by the State was $31,600. Mr. Woodfin is waiting for an opportunity to return to the Treasurer $6,600, profit now in his hands, which will reduce the investment to $25,000.

Every day's boiling produces salt enough to save more than 100,000 lbs. of pork. From 23 to 28 wagons a day were loaded. Railroad transportation will soon be obtained for a partial supply.

The wisdom of this contract, made by Gov. Clark, and so faithfully executed by Mr. Woodfin, is apparent from the above brief statement of facts. And it secures to the State the right to make 300,000 bushels a year during the continuance of the war.

We presume that this report has helped to bring down the price of salt at Wilmington—a gentleman from there yesterday having informed us that he bought at $16 a bushel, a fall of about one-third.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Mr. W. W. Jones, of Robeson county, advertises in this paper that he will grind corn without toll for the soldiers' families who have to buy provisions. Who will follow the example?

ANOTHER.—It having been proposed in Georgia to raise by subscription $1000 for the purpose of bestowing on "P. W. A." the able correspondent of the Savannah Republican, some mark of their admiration of his letters, and of gratitude for the service he has done to the soldiers and to the cause, he has authorized the Republican to urge that the $1000 be collected as soon as possible; but, instead of giving it to him, that it be invested in shoes and clothing for our needy soldiers in Virginia. He says it would possess in his eye a ten-fold value if thus appropriated.

With all the extortion and speculation so much and so justly complained of, we doubt if the world ever saw as many instances of liberality, and patriotism, and self-denial, as the people of the South—men, women and children—have shown in the course of this great struggle.

THE EGYPT COAL MINE.—We are pleased to state that after a suspension of operations for some time for want of a rope, the working of this mine has been resumed, under other management than formerly. We believe that it has been placed by the Confederate Court in the charge of C. B. Mallett, Esq., President of the Coalfields Rail Road, under whose management no one doubts that it will be worked to the best possible advantage.

Where is Banks?—It is considered pretty certain that Banks' expedition has made its debarkation at Beaufort, N. C., near the South-east extremity of Pamlico sound. A railroad leads thence to Newbern. The expedition against Kinston perhaps contained some of Banks' troops.

We have every reason to believe that Banks shall be taken care of, if he does not run too fast.—*Enq'r, 17th.*

Adams, Seward and Lord Lyons.—RICHMOND, Dec. 16.—Minister Adams, in a dispatch to Seward, dated London, Oct. 24, states that he had an interview with Lord Lyons just before his departure for America, and while he united in deploring the tendency to irritation in both countries produced by Mr. Gladstone's speech, they also joined in expression of intention to continue their utmost efforts to counteract them. Adams says he was much less sanguine of success when he perceived what was brought to bear upon opinion by leading men. Lord Russell assured him, however, that it was the intention of the government to adhere to the rule of perfect neutrality in this struggle, and let it come to its natural end without the smallest interference, direct or otherwise.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, near Carthage, on the 2nd of Dec., by the Rev. G. A. Russell, Capt. JAMES D. McIVER, to Miss MARY A. KELLY, daughter of Alex. Kelly, Esq., all of Moore county.

DIED,

In this town, on the 17th inst., of dyptheria, ANNA BRANCH, only daughter of Lieut. R. F. and Sue A. Eppes, aged 8 years and 15 days. [Petersburg Express please copy.]

NOTICE to all whom it may concern,

that I protest in paying a judgment that was obtained against me at the Superior Court, held in Lumberton C. H., Robeson County, in September 1862—Plaintiffs, T. Sanderson and H. McLean; Defendant, E. Currie,—for various reasons, one is from the acknowledgment of one of the Attorneys in the case in the presence of witnesses which leads me to believe that the judgment obtained in said case is illegal and unjust.

E. CURRIE.

Nov. 29. 82*4tpd

For Rent until 1st Jan'y 1864.

A GOOD Dwelling and outhouses, barn, stables, &c. Also, land for 8 or 10 good hands. The situation is the best in the County of Chatham for a good PHYSICIAN. Any one desiring can be accommodated by calling on or addressing the subscriber at Oakland, P. O., Chatham county, N. C.

Possession given in ten days.

J. A. McDONALD.

Dec. 12, 1862. 86*tJ1

HIRING AND RENTING.

ON THE first day of January 1863, at the residence of Neill McKimmon, dec'd, in Robeson county, I will expose at public hiring all the Negroes belonging to the Estate of the said dec'd, and rent out for the ensuing year all the lands not contained in the Dower; and offer for sale a full set of CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

A. McKIMMON, Adm'r.

Dec. 13. 86*tlJ

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

ON the 24th day of January next, I will sell, by order of Court, at the late residence of Cader Canada, dec'd, a Valuable Tract of LAND, formerly owned by said deceased, and known as the Avera Land, containing 450 acres, lying on the waters of Cape Fear and Stewart's creek, adjoining lands of H C Avera and others.

About 50 acres of said land are cleared and under cultivation. There is also a very valuable Mill Site on it, with a dam and all the works for a Grist and Saw Mill.

Also another tract, containing 58 acres, lying on Black River, joining the lands of Lary Wood and others, said to be valuable land.

The above named tracts of land are in Harnett county, a few miles above Averasboro'. Any information respecting them may be obtained from T. W. Canada or the subscriber, Bunn's Level P. O.

Terms six months credit with bond and approved security.

CADER PARKER, Adm'r.

Dec. 12, 1862. 86*5tpd

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 5th January next, at the late residence of Mrs. Nancy Palmer, dec'd, in Chatham county, on Deep River near the Gulf, TWO LIKELY NEGRO MEN, Riddick and John, the Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known at sale.

G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r.

Dec. 13. 86*3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Gulf on Deep River, on the 6th Jan'y next, by a decree of the County Court of Chatham, the STORE HOUSE and LOT, containing one acre of Land; also one half of the HOTEL and other buildings belonging to said Lot, containing one acre. The other half of said Hotel belongs to Mr. L. J. Haughton, which can be bought also. The part which I advertise for sale belongs to the Estate of R. W. Palmer, dec'd. The above named property is very valuable, a good situation for a Hotel and a Store, and is situated immediately on the Railroad which is now under contract and will soon be built, running from McIver's Depot to the Ore Hill on the Coal Fields Road. Given under my hand, Dec. 10th, 1862.

G. W. GOLDSTON, Com'r and Adm'r.

Dec. 13. 86*3t

IMPORTANT SALE OF NEGROES.

HAVING been appointed Commissioner, I will on the 6th day of January, 1863, sell the following SLAVES, viz; BOB, LEWIS, WELLS, LIZZIE and her TWO CHILDREN. Sale to take place at the Court House in Clinton. Terms: six months' credit, with interest from date; notes with approved security required before the property is removed.

JACOB UNDERWOOD,
Adm'r of Eli Underwood, dec'd.

Nov. 8, 1862. 86*3tpd

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

Geo. W. Williams & Co., *vs.* New York White Soap Stone Co.

ORDERED by the Court in this case, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants in the said case to appear, plead, answer or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1862.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.

Dec. 9, 1862. 86*6w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

Thomas J. Clegg *vs.* New York White Soap Stone Co.

Death of Plaintiff suggested—I. N. Clegg, Executor, comes into Court and makes himself a party.

ORDERED by the Court in two cases of the above entitled cause, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to appear, plead and replevy, or judgment will be entered against them.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1862.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.

Dec. 9, 1862. 86*6tpd

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

Harris Tysor, *vs.* New York White Soap Stone Co.

ORDERED by the Court in Five cases of the above entitled Cause, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the defendants in said case to appear, plead, answer, or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D., 1862.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.

Dec. 9, 1862. 86*6tpd

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Dec 17.

We had a tremendous wind and rain storm last night. The rain ceased at half-past six this morning and it immediately cleared off cold and windy. With the first early light our artillerists posted on the crests of the hills overlooking the Rappahannock discovered that the enemy was re-crossing the river by the pontoon bridge near Deep Run—he was doing the same by the two bridges back of the town, but here his movements were concealed by the bluffs and houses along the bank. Several of our batteries at once opened on the troops crossing the bridge, but with little effect.

The enemy had nearly effected the passage of the river when first discovered. In a short time after opening our batteries the last blue coat stepped upon the Stafford shore and the column, winding up the hill in the direction of the road which leads to Acquia Creek, was quickly out of sight. Long trains of wagons also moved up from down the river and took the same road.

Intelligence of the retreat of the enemy gives rise to unlimited rejoicings among all who regard the movement as an acknowledgment of defeat; but the more thoughtful hear the announcement with unfeigned sorrow, for they had hoped that Burnside would again hurl his hosts to be shattered upon our Gibraltar, as our position may truly be termed. Gens. Lee and Longstreet are said to have pronounced the position itself as equal to an addition of 150,000 men. But the stubborn fact exists that the enemy had put the river between himself and the rebels he had rushed from Warrenton to "scatter like chaff," and those who can not rejoice over his retreat put a cheerful face upon the matter. The soldiers wonder by what ingenious argument Burnside would convince his countrymen that he had achieved a "glorious victory," and accomplished a "brilliant strategic movement." The negroes are especially jubilant over the result. Two of them were discussing the subject on the road, and one of them announced as a point decided beyond controversy that "*we* certainly did fan 'em out good *dis* time."

The officers of our army are much divided on the question as to what point is next likely to be honored by a visit from Gen. Burnside. Some think he will make a demonstration before Port Royal; others that he will embark at Aquia Creek and steer for the south side of James river; but there are many of our most distinguished officers who believe that he will attempt no further offensive operations until next spring, but will retire to Urbanna, or some other point near the mouth of the Rappahannock, and winter there.

Dec. 17.—After writing to you yesterday, I devoted the evening to an examination of the battle ground, from Hamilton's Crossing to this town. There must be 3,000 dead lying upon the field. Allowing five wounded for one killed, this would make the enemy's loss on Saturday 18,000 without deducting those officers and others who were carried off during Saturday night. I learn from several citizens that a Yankee officer had told them that the loss of his army was between 15 and 18,000 in killed and wounded, taking no account of the prisoners. I had previously heard from the Yankee prisoners taken here yesterday morning that their loss was between 18 and 20,000. Between the town and Mr. Marye's house are three fields covered thickly with the dead, who were slaughtered by our sharpshooters and artillery. Here the Irish brigade crimsoned the ground with their blood and still encumber it with their bodies. At least a thousand of our soldiers are stripping the dead; most of the great coats and shoes were removed yesterday evening and the boys are now relieving them of their pants and under clothing. I heard before coming hither that the town was "blown all to pieces." This is not true. A great many houses have been struck, and perhaps 25 been burnt. Many of the houses are untouched. Most of them are still inhabitable. The greatest loss that has been sustained has been by the sacking of the town by the Yankees. They broke open all the stores and houses, robbed the safes, eat up the provisions, and broke up the furniture.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 16, 10 P. M.

The great battle of Fredericksburg has been fought and won. To-night those of our victorious troops who have escaped unharmed from battle, bullet and disease rest quietly and confidently on their well earned laurels, whilst nearly if not quite all of our wounded are in your comfortable hospitals, where as far as it is possible, let us hope that human skill and attention will be readily afforded them.

The departure of the Yankees gives unmistakeable evidences of panic and haste. About the town are found large numbers of guns, knapsacks, haversacks, crackers, salt pork, and at least one hundred thousand rounds of good cartridges. They also left behind them in and about the town at the very least, some six hundred of their dead. There are one hundred and three of these dead on a space of less than an acre of ground.

As the mist rises from the fight, and the clouds clear away from the battle, the extent of our victory, and the Yankee defeat, begins to show itself. Intelligent citizens of Fredericksburg say that the Yankees admit a great defeat, and a loss during the whole engagement, beginning at the passage of the river, and ending with Saturday's great fight, of 15,000. It is also said upon what I regard as trustworthy authority that the Yankee officers were anxious to renew the fight on Sunday, but that the men were demoralized and could not be gotten up to the mark. Some of their prisoners likewise confirm the report that bayonets and sharpshooters were used in forcing up the men to the terrible work of Saturday; and they further say that they were threatened with the fire of their own batteries should they falter. I think it cannot be questioned that whiskey rations were freely supplied the Yankees previous to going into action. But all this was to no purpose. The Yankees had essayed a task which no army ever marshaled, or that ever will be organized, could have accomplished. To have driven our men from their position and to have taken it, was a work compared with which the storming of Gibraltar would be as child's play. The results are glorious. Lee, Jackson and Longstreet, as well as the gallant men under their commands, deserve our never ceasing thanks.

Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, who many almost believe leads a charmed life, had a very narrow escape. He was watching the battle, and standing at the time near an oak tree, when a bullet struck not more than two inches above his head. The Old Hero continued his observations, unmoved by the incident.

An incident occured at the Summit, on yesterday, which is worth recording. A Frenchman in our service rode to this point just as an amputation was about to be performed upon a Yankee, who was suffering great pain. Said the Frenchman, in the impulse of the moment, which fully overcame him, "By Gar—what a warfare! medicine's a contraband article—a shame! who ever heard of the like? Hottentots would not do worse. If our surgeons had chloroform that operation could be performed with little or no pain to the sufferer. Lincoln, one dog, oh that he could see this suffering!" The force of this remark needs no comment to show its pertinency.

It appears from the statement of Yankee prisoners, that Fredericksburg was given up to the brutal hordes that first occupied it after the passage of the Rappahannock. Not only do many of these prisoners admit the fact, but they exultingly boast of having destroyed private household property of every description. One of them tells of having assisted in sacking a book store—tearing the books to tatters and scattering them through the streets. Another, with a bare-faced impudence, narrates how his company made camp-fires of furniture. These tales of plunder and incendiarism are confirmed by citizens who have just returned from the city. It seems the devilish ingenuity of the Yankees has been carried to the ultimate extent of malicious satisfaction: Houses broken open, furniture lying in fragments about the yards, costly mirrors shivered, libraries torn and scattered to the winds, everything that could not be easily removed most wantonly destroyed, and every portable article taken away, to be sent home to friends and adorn, perhaps, private collections and take conspicuous positions among parlor ornaments in Yankee households as reminders of the achievements of the Grand Army in its fourth attempt to take Richmond.

Official letter from General Lee—his estimate of the loss of the Enemy.—We learn that an official letter was received yesterday at the War Department from Gen. Lee, in which he makes an estimate of the enemy's loss. He declares that from the statements of "*intelligent*" prisoners, the loss of the enemy was about *nineteen thousand;* and that citizens of Fredericksburg stated that the Yankee loss was ten thousand. Gen Lee then proceeds to give his opinion, after a careful survey of the battle field, which is that the loss of the enemy is nearer *nineteen thousand.*

A report was in circulation in the city, last night, that parties arrived here from Washington by "underground railroad" bring the news that Burnside did not renew the fight after Saturday, because his army refused obedience, being utterly demoralized. This report is not improbable, and obtains colour from the dispatches of Gen. Lee, referred to above.—*Examiner, 18th.*

The Fight of Cobb's Brigade.—The desperate encounter of Cobb's brigade with the enemy, in which that gallant commander lost his life, occurred on Mr. John L. Marye's place, just outside of the town of Fredericksburg. A stone wall runs through this place, on either side of a small building, and behind this wall Cobb's men were concealed. The position is on a hill, separated from the town by an intervening valley known as Sandy Bottom. A heavy column of the enemy advanced to dislodge our small force at that point, and when within musket range they lay down and opened fire; but finding this had no effect they gathered up for a charge. Gen. Cobb waited until they had approached within a hundred yards, when he ordered his men to fire. The effect is represented to have been terrific. The approaching column was broken, and in the retreat many were left dead upon the field. A second, and yet a third attempt was made, by fresh troops, to take the position, but with the same result. The third time, after our men had discharged their pieces with deadly aim, they leaped over the wall and pursued the retreating Yankees, loading and firing as they ran. The position was held throughout the day, and after the fall of the General, at 2 o'clock, P. M., there was not a man in the brigade but seemed inspired with a desire to avenge his death. It was remarked that Gen. Cobb displayed a spirit of invincible courage, and doubtless the fact that he was fighting in sight of his mother's birthplace, now invaded and polluted by a mercenary foe, contributed somewhat to his determination to die there rather than surrender.—*Whig.*

The portion of our force actively engaged is said not to have exceeded eight to ten thousand men, while that of the enemy could not have been less than thirty thousand. The enemy occupied a low flat, partly wooded, and was not in a position to use his artillery with any effect. From our semi-circular line of battle on the crown of the Massaponax hills a deadly fire was poured into the enemy's ranks. There was no hand-to-hand encounter during the day, the fight being conducted with artillery and distant musketry. We did not lose a single piece of artillery nor any prisoners but a few stragglers who may have fallen into the enemy's hands.

The behaviour of our troops is said to have been admirable, full of zeal and courage. It is said that such an eagerness for fight was never before manifested by soldiers of the Confederacy; and we are assured that on the day of action not one thousand stragglers could be counted in our whole army.

According to the statement of many of the Yankee prisoners, on Thursday last Burnside reviewed his army, and made a famous exhortation to them. He said that they were about to fight a decisive battle, which he felt confident would be the conclusion of the war, as he intended to *crush the rebellion on the banks of the Rappahannock.—Examiner.*

One of the most conspicuous spectales of the action is said to have been the figure and behaviour of Stonewall Jackson. This commander, who has the reputation of being rather seedy in his dress, having donned, for the first time, for the particular occasion, a splendid new uniform, which attracted all eyes, and might naturally be supposed to make him a mark for the enemy's fire. In his unusual and magnificent attire, Gen. Jackson is said to have rode along the line of battle, his appearance alone being sufficient to give to the men whom he commanded inspirations of fresh and invincible courage.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Violation of a Flag of Truce.—The enemy shamefully violated the flag of truce under which he had sought permission to bury his dead. His ambulance trains had no sooner come upon the battle field than they fell to work removing the wounded who were properly prisoners within our lines. This system of recaptures was indignantly protested against by Gen. Jackson, in consequence of which, the permission given to the enemy was withdrawn, and his dead and wounded were left in our hands.

Officers from our army report that the soldiers of the enemy, whom they encountered at Fredericksburg, were not nearly so well clad and equipped as the Yankee soldiers have usually been. Our ancient Uncle Samuel is getting seedy.

Richmond Enquirer.

The conduct of the North Carolina troops in the field at Fredericksburg renders their bravery unquestioned and stamps their courage as of the highest order. Cooke's Brigade fought well, also Pender's as I hear. The Georgians, too, under Gen. Tom. Cobb, behaved as gallantly as ever men did. To show you the extent of Yankee losses, Gen. Cooke, (who was wounded in the engagement severely though not mortally,) saw at one time, as he supposed, a regiment lying in the fair ground in town. A closer inspection, however, revealed to him the fact that they had made their last charge and were resting for the last time on their arms. They were dead.—*Ib.*

Most of the wounded officers coincide in the opinion that the Abolition forces do not now fight with that vim that used to distinguish them. At one time, during Saturday's fight, a whole brigade of the enemy stampeded on the first fire from our brave men. Up to last night there had been but seven deaths in the receiving Hospital since the wounded had commenced arriving.—*Dispatch.*

On Friday a Federal ram gunboat was destroyed in the Yasoo river by our torpedoes.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh Progress, Dec. 18th.

We learned last night by telegraph from Goldsborough, from an entirely reliable source, that a severe engagement took place on yesterday, commencing at 1 P. M., near Goldsboro', at or near the railroad bridge. The enemy burnt the bridge, but our troops crossed over at the county bridge above, driving the enemy before them for 1 mile, and were driving them at sun-down.

This is from a high source and is perfectly reliable.

The battle is expected to be renewed this morning, and we are glad to know that our commanding officers are sanguine of a brilliant victory.

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 17.—Battle raged furiously all day on David Everett's farm and in the vicinity, the right wing of the Yankee army extending nearly to Neuse river, about four miles hence.

Between two and three o'clock six Yankees, under cover of pines, reached the Railroad bridge, set it on fire and entirely consumed it. Five of the rascals were killed on the spot.

Late in the day our forces gallantly repulsed an attempt of the enemy to cross the county bridge and drove them back from their position on the other side of the river. Our troops fought like veterans and when the firing ceased at dark had gallantly maintained their ground.

At the Battle at White Hall on yesterday the 11th Regiment, Col. Leventhorpe, had seven killed, 23 wounded slightly and one mortally. Lt. Means, of Mecklenburg, was the only officer killed.

The slaughter of the enemy is said to have been heavy, our boys driving them from their pines like frightened turkeys.

The loss in 31st N. C. was slight.

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 17.—Our troops re-occupied Kinston Monday night, the abolitionists evacuating and burning the bridge.

Of Col. Mallett's regiment 110 have already come in; five company officers, Lieut. Hill among them, reported killed.

Later.—The enemy has been driven three miles from his position this evening.

The Enemy not to be Found.—A dispatch was received in official quarters here at 10 o'clock this morning, from a perfectly reliable source, stating that the enemy had disappeared from the position occupied by them last night, and were nowhere to be found this morning.

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 18.—We have the Yankees in retreat, and all is going on well. Goldsboro' is safe.

Lieut. J. J. Reid was killed at the bridge at Kinston—shot through the heart. His last words were—"Colonel, I am shot—go on boys." He was decently buried by the yankees, who turned his pockets and stole all the buttons from his clothes, and also his breastpin.

From the Raleigh Progress, 19th.

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 19.

The enemy are 18 miles below, going towards Newbern.

The battle of yesterday resulted in the enemy taking the back track last night for parts unknown. They are reported as having passed White Hall to-day, 16 miles hence, on the Neuse river. The greater part of yesterday was spent in an artillery duel, resulting in a very slight loss on our side. In the evening Gen. Clingman's brigade crossed the river, and by a masterly movement caused the enemy to skedaddle, having lost less than 30 in killed and wounded, 7 or 8 only killed. The 52d Reg't N. C. Troops suffered most, having lost about 80 killed and wounded while charging one of the enemy's batteries across a field. This Reg't behaved gallantly. A part of Gen. Davis' Mississippi brigade was on the field and behaved well. The yankee hospitals near the battle field give evident signs of numbers wounded. Among them four amputating tables were found. The railroad for miles has been torn up and bridges destroyed. A fine mill near the battle field was burned, and numberless acts of murder and incendiarism are reported.

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing does not exceed 200. If the Yankees had given our forces battle to-day their chastisement would have been equal to their crimes. It appears they came only to burn, murder and destroy, and they have succeeded only too well thus far. Fight they dare not do.

G. W. Bernard, Lt. Hackett and W. Fulcher, Maney's battery, killed. Seventy-nine of our troops were killed and captured at the bridge yesterday. No farther fighting to day. The Yankees left by the Trent road, taking prisoners Mr. Carroway and his daughter, who resided 6 miles from here. Gens. Evans, Clingman and Gatlin are here. We have not quite got Foster yet, but will.

The enemy returned to Kinston in great haste, leaving many of their dead on the road. About 100 of them left on the ground at White Hall.

The 31st Reg't, Col. Jordan, lost 24 killed at White Hall. The enemy's loss heavy. The enemy panic-stricken and out of ammunition, and still retreating.

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 18, 1 o'clock, P. M.—Dear Progress:—The enemy cannot be found to-day. During the night he pulled up stakes and left for parts unknown. His track, however, may be traced in the direction of Wilmington. Dense columns of smoke are to be seen on the line of the railroad, and apparently much farther off than the burning of yesterday. The whole line of railroad from the bridge over Neuse, as far as Faison's, that being the point last heard from, has been torn up and destroyed. Only one small building is left standing at Dudley's Depot, and whenever a farm house falls in his track, it shares the fate of the railroad. Never did an army, professing civilization, commit such wanton destruction of property. They have entered the richest portion of our State, before them is the garden of Eden, with the granaries of the farmer well stored, behind is a desolate waste. It is impossible to form any estimate of the amount of property destroyed, but the whole heavens have been black with smoke since early yesterday morning, extending from Lenoir up to the line of the road, embracing one-eighth of the circle of the horizon. Wilmington is most probably the point now threatened, and we can only hope that our army there will be ready for them.

The fighting yesterday continued until nearly dark. Our forces were withdrawn at one time to the north side of the county bridge, which is about 500 yards above the railroad, but receiving reinforcements, recrossed to the south side and drove the enemy from his position.

I hear of several of our prominent citizens on the other side of the river being taken prisoners, but I forbear mentioning names, as I do not know the facts.

Our hospitals are scattered over the country, and I have not been able to gather the casualties in the fight yesterday. Our loss, however, will not exceed 250 killed and wounded. Two of the wounded in the Seminary Hospital died last night. Mr. Barnard, formerly of Newbern, was struck by a grape shot on the thigh, shattering the bone so badly that an amputation was necessary. I learn this morning that he is dead.

The destruction of track and bridges is on the Atlantic as well as on the W. & W. railroad.

Run the Blockade.—A large steamer has reached a Confederate port with ten thousand blankets, a quantity of iron slabs and plating for gunboats, and a valuable assorted cargo, partially on Government account.

FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—A lady has arrived here who left Norfolk on Monday. The information of Burnside's defeat produced a most depressing effect on the yankees in Norfolk. Our people greatly elated. The yankees say such havoc has not been seen since the war commenced. They report their loss in killed at more than twenty thousand.

RICHMOND, Dec. 17.—The Enquirer has Northern dates of the 15th. They acknowledge a desperate battle and heavy loss though giving no numbers save a loss of two hundred and fifteen in one division while crossing. They say they were engaged all the night in removing their dead and wounded. Gen. Bayard was killed and Generals Vinton, Kimball, Gibbons, and Caldwell wounded. Meagher was severely wounded and the Irish brigade suffered terribly.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "We hope as we believe the great and final struggle of the war is now going on and that Burnside will throw everything on the hazard and expend every round of ammunition and every man on an honest and resolute effort to take Richmond whatever be the result."

The Alabama ran into the port of Martinique on the 17th November, after destroying two Yankee ships. The San Jacinto arrived the same day and finding Alabama in port awaited her departure, but next day the Alabama got under weigh and escaped.

B. F. Flanders and Michal Hope, unconditional Union men, have been elected to Congress in 1st and 2d districts, Louisiana.

The total vote in Louisiana was 3100 in 1st district, and 2200 in 2d. In 1859 the total vote was nearly 14,000.

The bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union has passed both Houses of Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 18, 1862.

Yankee papers of the 16th and 17th have been received. The following is Burnside's official report of Saturday's fight:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 4 A. M., 14th Dec.

To the President of the United States:

I have just returned from the field. Our troops are all over the River, and hold the Ridge outside of the town, and three miles below. We hope to carry the Crest to-day. Our loss is heavy—say five thousand.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Maj. Gen'l Com'dg.

The Confederate cavalry have made a raid to Poolesville, Md., and captured about 40 yankee cavalry.

The Washington Republican, (Lincoln's organ,) of the 17th, says:

"At this writing we have nothing but the simple telegraphic announcement of yesterday morning, from Falmouth, that our troops are all this side of the river and that the pontoons are up. If they retired back to Falmouth without loss of men and material in the operation, as it is reported they did, it indicates skill and good fortune on the part of our generals; or inattention, or overcaution on the part of the Rebels, or all of these things together. Our army, if unable to force the enemy's works, was in a most dangerous position, on the south side of the Rappahannock, and the Rebels, in permitting it to escape, have lost an opportunity such as they have not had since they neglected to take Washington after the first battle of Bull Run.

"The failure at Fredericksburg has taken the public, and possibly our military authorities, so much by surprise that opinions are hardly yet formed as to what ought either now to be done or what is likely to be done. For ourselves we hope that as a few weeks will terminate the winter of this latitude, *the army designed for the defence of Washington will go at once into winter quarters.*"

The Cincinnati Inquirer says that the New Jersey members of Lincoln's Congress are preparing a resolution proposing an Armistice for 6 months on Napoleon's plan.

Yankee Doings in Fredericksburg.—We had a conversation yesterday with a person who remained in Fredericksburg in charge of some property. He says that the Yankees were most awfully flogged on last Saturday, and that the slaughter was awful beyond conception. He says they must have lost at least 20,000 men. He says that when he left the place, after the Yankees had gone, there were large numbers of dead lying unburied in the streets. He says they returned from the field in the wildest disorder. It was found impossible to restrain them, if any attempt was made. All discipline, all subordination, was gone. They pillaged every house in the town, ransacking the whole from garret to cellar—smashing the windows, doors, and furniture of every description—and committing every possible species of outrage. They broke the chinaware, smashed the pianos, and annihilated the chairs, tables and bedsteads. They cut open the beds, emptied the contents in the street, and burned the bedticks. They stole all the blankets, sheets, counterpanes, and everything they could use. They broke into the cellars and drank all the liquors they could find so that the whole army became a drunken and furious mob. He thinks that not a single house in town escaped. This infernal carnival was held all throughout the night of Saturday, all day and all night Sunday, and until the evening of Monday. At that time, from some cause which he could not understand, they seemed to be suddenly taken with a panic, and continued in a terrible state of alarm until the evacuation commenced. From the account of our informant we should infer that they were marching down to Port Royal. Such are the savages sent to teach us civilization.

Richmond Dispatch 18th.

An Emeute Among the Yankees in Norfolk.—We learn from a lady who left Norfolk a few days ago, that a desperate fight occurred between the forces of the Provost Marshal and a large number of soldiers in that town at the theatre, on Monday night last. It appears that the performance had concluded, when the usual vociferation of cheers succeeded. As they began so subside, some one proposed "Three cheers for Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet!" when applause again shook the building. This was followed by a proposal from another quarter, of "Three cheers for Lincoln and his Cabinet," which was received with faint applause and overwhelming hissing and groans. The minority at once dispatched information to the Provost Marshal, who rapidly mustered a strong force and pitched into the disaffected mob. A fierce melee ensued, resulting finally in the capture of three or four hundred of the disturbers, who were locked up in Fort Norfolk.

Richmond Enquirer, 19th.

An Incident at Fredericksburg.—One of the soldiers in Gen. T. R. R. Cobb's brigade has a game cock, which he had with him on the day of battle. By a trick, or signal which they had taught him, the soldiers could make the cock crow whenever they chose. Upon each advance of the enemy, just before our sharpshooters opened upon them, the cock's clear shrill clarion rang out on the sulphurous air. This strange defiance, while it cheered and amused our boys, fell with a depressing effect upon the ears of the enemy. When the foe retired to return no more, the cock with repeated crows, sounded the victory.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Good News from the State Line.—We have authentic accounts of two engagements with the enemy on the 7th and 8th of December. On the 7th Gen. Clarkson, with part of Gen Floyd's force, met the enemy near Prestonsburg, Ky., and after a hard fight of 7 hours routed them totally, capturing 85 prisoners.

On the 8th, Gen Floyd, with another part of his force, in conjunction with Col. Caudle's Kentucky regiment, fell upon the enemy near Piketon before day break, taking them completely by surprise, and instantly routing their whole force. The loss on our side was trifling, but the butchery of the Yankees was terrible. Gen Floyd captured near a hundred prisoners, a train of several hundred packmules, 1700 stand of arms, and large supplies of ammunition and other stores, enough, it is said, to supply his army for several months. The loss of the enemy in killed, in the two engagements, was about 200—among them Col. Dills and two others of the vilest and most dangerous Union men in Kentucky.

Richmond Examiner, 18th.

From the South West.—MOBILE, Dec. 17.—Special dispatch to Advertiser and Register dated Vicksburg, 16th, says that two of the enemy's gunboats went up the river yesterday and another left this morning.

On the 8th instant the Federal transport Lake City was captured at Carson's landing on Mississippi, by Bower's cavalry, with 75,000 dollars in cash, a fine lot of provisions, clothing, &c.

RECRUITS WANTED
FOR
STARR'S LIGHT BATTERY.

I AM authorized by Captain Starr to accept 20 RECRUITS for his Company.

An opportunity is offered now to join this popular and well officered Corps. Any person is at liberty to volunteer prior to enrolment. There are many advantages in this branch of service over any other, which I will name on application.

JOHN H. COOK.
Dec'r 17, 1862. 88 8t

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
FOR SALE

MRS. M. S. HOOPER will offer at public auction, on Saturday the 10th of January 1863, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, her HOUSE AND LOT, the Lot in front of the house, and the Stable Lot on the North side of the creek, near Hooper's Bridge. Also, the vacant Lot on Cool Spring street, opposite the Grave Yard. The Dwelling House has nine comfortable rooms and seven fire-places, good apartments for servants and a well-furnished basement used as a kitchen—is convenient to both the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, being distant from both not exceeding 900 yards. The lot is large, affording a good garden; the yard abounds in finely cultivated shrubbery; the premises retired, and yet convenient to the centre of the town. Altogether, the property is considered to be one of the most desirable residences in the place. There is a good Well on the premises.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1862. 87ts

Negroes at Auction.

AT the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 1st day of Jan'y next, I shall sell at Auction TWO NEGRO WOMEN. One of whom is a cook, washer and ironer. The other valuable as a House servant. For further information apply to

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Dec. 17, 1862. 87-3t

Wagons Wanted.

THE undersigned, Salt Commissioners for the county of Cumberland, wish to employ from one to twenty-five Wagons to haul Salt from Saltville, Va., for which they *will pay* twelve dollars per bag of 100 lbs. and allow the wagons to take one-tenth of the Salt at the Works at $1 50 per bushel on their own account. Wagons from any part of the State will be employed on application to us, by letter or otherwise.

P. F. ALDERMAN.
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 1. 87-2t

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Arch'd McLauchlin for certain named purposes, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the first day of January 1863, at eleven o'clock, the following named property, viz: a SAW and GRIST MILL, both in good repair, situated in Lower Fayetteville, and upon a never-failing stream of water. Terms Cash.

The tract contains two acres or more.

P. SHEMWELL, Trustee.
Dec. 15 87ts

Bank of Fayetteville,
DEC. 17, 1862.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent. payable on and after the 2d Jan'y 1863.

87td] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

WANTED,

A SITUATION as OVERSEER for the year 1863, by a gentleman with a small family. Has had some experience in the business—was raised a farmer. Best of reference given if required. For further particulars address me through the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., as OVERSEER.

Dec. 18. 87-3tpd

BLUE MASS! BLUE MASS!!

I DESIRE to call the attention of Druggists and Physicians to the superior quality of the BLUE MASS I am now manufacturing by machinery.

The BLUE MASS made by me is warranted to be ONE-THIRD MERCURY, and equal to any made in England, and much superior to most of that now brought into the Confederacy from the United States, (as nearly all of that is deficient in Mercury.)

As an evidence of the superiority of the BLUE MASS made by me, I would ask your attention to the analysis of it by Professor E. Emmons, well known as one of the most scientific men in the country; also to the following recommendation from Dr. Edward Warren, late Professor in the University of Maryland, and now Surgeon-General of North Carolina:

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 23, 1862.

Having had the best opportunity for testing the qualities of the Blue Mass manufactured by R. B. Saunders, at Chapel Hill, N. C., I am prepared to say that it is inferior to none in use in any particular. It therefore affords me pleasure to recommend it to the Profession at large as a most valuable and reliable preparation.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon-General of North Carolina.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.

Mr. R. B. Saunders:—DEAR SIR:—I find your Blue Pill Mass to be perfectly homogeneous, all the mercury being converted into the Protoxide. By analysis I also find, after three trials, eight grains of Protoxide in twenty-five of the Mass. In drying, I should remark that a small portion of the Oxide was reduced. I am satisfied, however, that your Blue Pill Mass contains one-third Protoxide of Mercury, and must have been prepared with skill and care. Yours, truly,

E. EMMONS, State Geologist.

Orders for any quantity can be filled, and it can be sent by Express to almost any place in the Confederacy. Orders solicited.

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
Dec. 17. 87-1m

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
MED. PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 12, 1862.

ALL claims against this Department, to be paid, must be presented before January 25th, 1863.

D. P. RAMSEUR,
Surg and Med. Purveyor.
87t25J]

Steam Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a STEAM MILL located on the Wilmington & Charlotte Road, about ninety miles from Wilmington, capable of cutting from four to five thousand feet of Lumber in ten hours. Also a Sash and Blind Factory, in good repair. Apply to

J. A. McKAY, Gilopolis, N. C.
Oct. 10, 1862. 68tf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1862 92tly

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

From Co. G, (Robeson) 24th N. C. T.

BATTLE FIELD, Fredericksburg, Dec. 15, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: The morning of the 11th we were roused from our bivouacs by the signal guns. Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade had a fight in the streets early in the morning—nothing else done except booming. On the 12th sharp skirmishes and heavy booming—only one man dangerously wounded in the 24th N. C. About 9 o'clock at night our Regiment was put in front and posted in line at the head of Main street. Next morning the battle opened upon our Reg't and the 24th Ga. We fought all day and piled the ground with yankee slain.

The following is a list of the gallant dead and wounded of my company: Killed: Corp'ls James D. McAlister and Malcom J. Morrison. Wounded: Serg't A. F. McKinnon through body; Corp'l P. D. Brown in arm; Privates John H. Baker thigh, D. E. McBryde thigh, Milby Willis through body, Neill Livingstone arm, (since amputated), Owen Tatom arm, Riley M. Whitmick and Robert McGeachey very slightly in shoulder, Wm. S. Smith head not dangerously. M. McF.

The wounds of Serg't McKinnon and privates Willis, Baker and McBryde are dangerous, but they are all in such good spirits that I am inclined to think, at least I hope, they will survive. All the remainder are doing well and are in excellent spirits, considering their condition. Corporals McAlister and Morrison were both shot through the head. McAlister was killed in the first of the fight, while in the act of shooting. Both of them have been noted in the company for bravery and good behaviour, and I would say to their relatives that we brought them off the field and gave them a decent burial.

The fighting was the most terrific we have ever been called upon to endure. The enemy charged over a dozen times, and four times charged up within forty yards, but every time we repulsed them. The world may judge how we fought, when it is told that we fired 85 rounds of cartridges. We went into the fight with 60 rounds, but about 4 o'clock our cartridges gave out. No proposals were heard to give back, but every man became a hero and proposed to beat them back with the bayonet. We had all the advantage of position, and Cobb's brigade and our little division is said to have repulsed 50,000 of the enemy. Yours, &c.

A. A. McIVER,
Capt. Co. G, 24th N. C.

46TH N. C. REG., BIVOUAC BEFORE FREDERICKSBURG,
Dec 12, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: The sun is just up, the ground is white with frost, and the remains of the recent snow lies lingering on the hill-sides; the men are clustered around their smoky fires, trying to keep warm, and I am seated on a knapsack while I write. * * *

Sunday morning, Dec. 14.—It would require too much time to relate to you all the incidents of yesterday. Soon after I stopped writing the firing of the pickets in front of us became general. We, (the 46th), 15th, 27th, and 48th N. C., advanced in line of battle, and on reaching the summit of the hill we opened fire on the abolitionists whom we saw drawn up between us and the river. We kept up a terrific fire until they wavered and commenced falling back, when we again advanced, and gained a rock fence on the east side of the telegraph road, behind which the 24th Georgia was lying. We were almost invulnerable in our new position, and kept up a continual firing until about 10 o'clock at night.

The 48th and 15th N. C. kept their position on the hill, to our left, where they kept up an incessant fire until after dark.

It was about 2 o'clock P. M., when we went into the fight. The enemy attempted to advance on us several times during the day, but we mowed them down like grass, and they were compelled to fall back in disorder. They planted their colors and rallied their men to them, but they would not stand. They even attempted to charge us after dark but our boys treated them to such a volley of lead that they left the field and the ball was closed for the day.

The 27th N. C. Reg. was stationed on our right. The 25th N. C. Reg. joined us during the evening.

The 24th Georgia still remained behind the fence, but the N. C. Reg'ts resumed their former positions in rear of the hill to rest the remainder of the night.

Ransom's entire Division was engaged on our part of the line. It is unnecessary that I should expatiate upon the unsurpassed bravery of our N. C. boys: you have had too many instances of their heroism. It is sufficient to say that they sustained the fighting character of Old North Carolina and did not falter, though their comrades fell beside them. All engaged, from whatever State, fought with great gallantry and enthusiasm, and the officers stood by their men.

The day was ours—the ground in front of us was literally covered with the "blue coats;" but of the entire number lost on either side I have not learned. Ours, in comparison with that of the enemy, was small.

Though we rejoice at the victory God has been pleased to award us, we regret to record the loss of many noble men. Lieut. S. P. Weir of Co F, 46th N. C., fell pierced in the head by a minnie ball; Maj. J. M. Kelly of the 35th N. C., was also killed, and many others that I have not room to mention. Gen. Jno. R. Cooke was severely wounded, but thought not mortally; Col. John A. Gilmer of the 27th N. C., was wounded in the leg; Maj. W. L. Saunders, 46th N. C., wounded in the jaw; Lieut. Daniel Stuart, Co. D, 46th N. C., severely wounded in hip; Lieuts. C. C. Goldston and N. A. McNeill Co. H, and Alex. Rowe Co. K, 46th N. C., were wounded. The entire loss in killed and wounded of the 46th N. C., is estimated at 75. I have not learned the loss of the other regiments.

Col. E. D. Hall, being senior, took command of Cooke's Brigade, Capt. C. Stuart took command as Lieut. Col. of the 46th N. C., and Capt. A. C. McAlister as Major.

Monday evening, Dec. 15.—* * * The weather is now pleasant, and the boys in fine spirits.

Very respectfully, yours,
T. A. B., 46th N. C. Reg't.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 13, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: I have tried all manner of means to get up to Fredericksburg yesterday and to day, but to no purpose. I had decided to go out of the city by private conveyance and get to the first station above the city and then take the cars, but accidentally learned that some individuals who had tried that plan brought up at Castle Thunder. "P. W. A." of the Savannah Republican also made great efforts to get off but failed. * * * Lee can out-general Burnside or any body else on the American Continent in massing troops and grand tactics. Burnside may move where he will, but when least expected he will meet old Lee before him looking straight at him through those old silver spectacles.

No amount of military talent and no grand strategy and manœuvring, however, can balance off with overwhelming numbers and odds. Burnside has a larger army than Lee, but he is not capable of managing it and much of his army is of very indifferent material. Lee has an army of veterans and patriots sufficiently large for the occasion and although he can handle his own army with ease he will show in these engagements that he can handle Burnside's army equally as well. What are the yankee's facilities for reinforcing, is another consideration. It will be unfortunate for our wounded to be sent here among so much small pox.

Last summer I had a conversation with Maj Vodges, while a prisoner at Salisbury, and was struck with some remarks he made. He said the plan of operations against the South contemplated by the best heads at the North was to gain possession of New Orleans, Nashville and Richmond, which with the coast would give them such advantages that we would be compelled to yield sooner or later. He said Richmond would be finally taken after much fighting and perhaps several campaigns, by gradually weakening our great army, which would finally wear away and be disorganized and overwhelmed with superior numbers, and then we might adapt ourselves at our leisure to the consequences of defeat. These are plausible views and show some good judgment, but Lord North reasoned equally as plausibly against the Colonies in '76. Whose army has been disorganized and wasted away two or three times? Whose army is now stronger, better appointed and more determined to defend their hearths and shrines than ever before? Ah! Maj. Vodges, your arguments show only what are your vain hopes and wishes. This "gradual operation" is the most fatal mistake you have made, you could not have selected a policy more advantageous to us or more damaging to yourselves. Had you struck a universal death blow before we became strong, united and ready, you might have accomplished your vile ends, but now in vain may your hirelings be hurled against us. Never can you conquer a million of freemen, hold their vast territory in bondage, blot out their righteous cause from the scrolls of heaven. Meanwhile take care of the fate of your own reckless, unfortunate Republic.

Should the enemy destroy the bridge at Weldon, the bridge at Gaston would serve us every purpose, as it is equally as good as the other. We would have to keep a strong force on the river between the two places, which are some 10 miles apart in a straight line. Gunboats can come near enough to shell the bridge at Weldon but no further. Freight trains generally cross on the Gaston bridge. Connection from Goldsboro' to Petersburg would still be open by Raleigh and Gaston, should we lose the Weldon bridge. I think I will make a trip to Weldon and Kinston should times become more active there, as I cannot get to Fredericksburg well. Truly yours, LONG GRABS.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22, 1862.

THE PAST WEEK.—The news of the week has been in the highest degree cheering. Lee's great victory over Burnside assumes greater and more important proportions the more we hear of it. And the repulse of Foster in our own State is an event of scarcely less significance. If he had succeeded in overrunning the invaded section of this State, and capturing Goldsborough, Raleigh, Wilmington or Fayetteville, such a success would in no small measure have consoled the yankees for the defeat of Burnside. But to be defeated and driven off with severe loss from a hitherto almost undefended State and section, which it was thought he could conquer whenever he pleased and almost without a blow, will be filling the cup of yankee mortification and disgrace. The North will surely begin to realize that Lincoln's "big job" is beyond its power to compass.

We give elsewhere all the particulars that have come to hand of these important events.

What effect will they have on the duration of the war? Much, we hope and believe, to shorten it. It is only by stunning blows like these that we can conquer a peace. Every battle gained by the yankees gives them confidence in their ability to subjugate us. Every one gained by the Confederates opens their eyes to the impossibility of doing so, and strengthens that already large party at the North that desires peace, because they see that conquest is impossible. Let our gallant and glorious army therefore continue these victories in every encounter, and it will not be long before that growing peace party will rise in its might and command an end of the struggle. Such a movement may be looked for any day; and it will be seconded by the army, which is quite as weary of the war as the people.

VIRGINIA APPEALS TO NORTH CAROLINA.—We have refrained from meddling with the proceedings of our Legislature, further than to record those proceedings. We had, and have, full confidence in the patriotism of every member of that body, and the determination of every one to fight this battle for freedom to the last, with all our means of men and money. And we have been satisfied that the intelligent and able representatives of the people there have a better view of the whole ground than we can have, and are equally intent upon doing the best for the common good. Therefore we have offered them no advice, nor thought it necessary to applaud or condemn their doings. We are not of those who in times like the present find fault with everything that may happen not exactly to square with our own notions; and we think it but fair to treat our own Legislature with at least as much respect as we have invariably shown towards the Confederate Government, which has done, and refrained from doing, many things that in ordinary times we might have objected to.

Not so our Virginia neighbors. Within a few days past the Richmond Enquirer, Whig and Petersburg Express have devoted long articles to criticism of the Military Bill now before our Legislature. The remarks of the Whig are in good temper and highly complimentary to the State and its people, whilst objecting to a fancied idea of North Carolina's intending to make a conflict with the Confederate Government—an idea derived more from the offensive assumptions of the Enquirer than from any actual proceedings of our Legislature. The Enquirer indeed talks of "a plot" "to break the unity of the Confederacy and point the path to anarchy and subjugation." We repel the imputation with indignation and scorn. The idea of such a plot originated in the brain of the Enquirer, probably instigated thereto by the desire of that paper to bring reproach upon a body a majority of whom were, while we had parties, opposed to the politics of the Enquirer.

While we thus scout the imputation of that paper, we will go further and express a hope that our Legislators will give it no plausible ground—we know they will give it no *real* ground—for its assertions. Let our Virginia neighbors be assured that North Carolina will never give her sons cause to blush for her conduct in this struggle, but that she will, as heretofore, give herself wholly to the accomplishment of the great end we all have in view. If any man, high or low, among us, should falter in that respect, let him make up his mind for a political death from which the hand of resurrection can never raise him.

GUARANTEE OF THE CONFEDERATE DEBT.—We are glad to see that resolutions have been introduced in both Houses of the Legislature of our State, similar, as we suppose, for we have not seen them, to those passed by the Alabama and South Carolina Legislatures, to guarantee (not to assume) the debt of the Confederate Government. Such a guarantee may give some additional credit to the government, and if we succeed—as succeed we must and will—will not involve the State in any of that debt. If it were probable that the Confederacy could fail to secure its independence, why then, we admit, it would involve North Carolina in an immense debt. But that is an inadmissable idea; and what we can do, we ought to do, to sustain the Confederacy and let it manage its own debt.

THE MILITARY BILL.—We are not very fully informed as to the future necessities of the State for defence, but we are inclined to think, and certainly to hope, that the prompt action of the Confederate government in sending a sufficient force to this State to repel the late invasion, may render it unnecessary to pass the bill which has been so much debated in our Legislature, to raise a body of State troops. All that we can ask is that we be defended from attack, and if the Confederate gov't will do that, as it has done in this instance, there would seem to be no necessity for other provision for it. And it is certainly greatly to be desired that no more men be taken from their domestic pursuits than is absolutely necessary.

P. S. We see by our correspondent's letter that the Senate has postponed the bill till January, doubtless for the reason suggested above.

A FAIR APPEAL FOR RELIEF.—In a conversation with a gentleman who went to Kinston to see his two sons just before the battle at that place, we learned that there was a marked contrast between the appearance of our North Carolina troops there and that of Gen. Evans's Brigade, composed of three South Carolina Regiments. He said it pained him to see, that whilst ours were well clad, the South Carolinians were sadly off, many of them to all appearance not having had a change of clothing for weeks. This ought not to be. It is indeed pleasant to hear that our own gallant men are well cared for by their State and their families, but have we not something to spare for those of other States who have been sent here to defend our country in the absence of our own sons in Virginia, and who are in distress? We hope so—we know it. We call upon our readers, therefore, who have not already exhausted their means in contributions to their own men, to give something to relieve the wants and cheer the hearts and strengthen the arms of those who are thus thrown amongst us for our protection.

STEAMER SUNK.—The steamer Kate McLaurin, owned by Messrs. Orrell & Daily of this place, sunk in about 8 feet water some 3 miles below Elizabeth Town on Wednesday morning last about day break. She had some 75 passengers and a very heavy freight, among which were about 700 sacks of salt, and much furniture and clothing of refugees from Wilmington. Some of the salt and other articles were saved by running the boat into shallow water before she went down. The loss is probably $25,000 to $30,000.

The fund raised in Richmond for supplying shoes to destitute soldiers amounted to upwards of $40,000.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—We learn from the Greensborough Patriot, that Lieut Weir of that town, of the 46th Reg't, was killed and Col. John A. Gilmer, also of that town, of the 27th Reg't, was severely wounded by a ball in his leg, at the battle of Fredericksburg. They have both, we believe, been in the service since near the commencement of the war, and both have earned distinction on more than one bloody field. We believe that Col. Gilmer is a son of the Hon. John A. Gilmer. Lieut. Weir was a graduate of our University, of the class of 1860, and all who were at the Commencement of that year must have been struck with the excellence of his poetical oration, and predicted for the intellectual youth a bright future. Alas that the fond hopes of parents and friends should thus early have been blasted.

Lieut Jacob Shepperd, youngest son of Hon A H Shepperd of Salem, aged 21, was also among the killed at Fredericksburg.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

List of the Killed and Wounded in the Battle at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, 1862, of the 46th N. C. T.

Co A, Capt McKenny, Commanding:—Wounded: Privates C Philips, C Smith, F Williams, severely; H R Philips, D Council.

Co D, Capt Stewart, Commanding—Wounded: 1st Lt Dan'l Stewart, severely; Privates Sam'l Covington, Dan'l Norton, severely; Louis Woodell, M Skiper, A Campbell, J C Beasley.

Co F, Capt A C McAlister, Commanding—Killed: 2d Lt Sam'l P Weir, Private D Renolds; Wounded: John C Hill, S H Hill, slight; J Spencer, severely.

Co I, Capt Holmes, Com'dg—Killed: Private Louis Tew; Wounded: 1st Serg't L J Hall; Privates J McLamb, John A Tart.

Co H, Capt McNeill, Com'dg—Wounded: 1st Lt C C Goldston, 2d Lt A A McNeill, Corp'l Johnson, Private J B Johnson.

Co C, Capt Jones, Com'dg—Wounded: Privates L Paschal, mortal; Jos Edwards, Thos Bowdon, A F Smith, Thos Capps, M H Watkins, all slightly.

Co E, Lt Heflin, Com'dg—Killed: Private J P Hobgood; Wounded: 2d Lt Walker, Serg'ts Strum and Latta, Corp'l Duke; Privates D N Freeman, H H Bullock, Dan'l Shadrach, J McGeehee, J S Hayes, severely.

Co G, B P Troy, Com'dg—Killed: Private J Varner; Wounded: Privates J O Johnson, A E Thompson, M V Brooks, J E Parker, all slightly.

Co K, Private R A Bost, Com'dg—Killed: Privates P R Barringer, D A Setzer, J F McNeill, Martin Moose; Wounded: Jno Hobbs, severely; Jacob Arnty, Turner Armstrong, H H Caldwell, C Goodman, J W Keener, Jno Miller, Saml Parker, severely; Jno Parker, A Reep, severely, L Travenstedt, Geo Wilson, severely; Henry Workman, Lawson Wilson, slightly.

Co B, Lt Horah, Com'dg—Killed: Privates T Klutts, Ely Seaford, Wesley Franklin. Wounded: Serg't Holshouser, Corpl's J S Hampton, Privates Geo Bassinger, Calvin Potts, Jacob Waller, severely; John Starnes, Rufus Trexter, J L Wallace, severely; W A McCurrie, Jno McNeily, H C Owens.

I write in haste; we have whipped the enemy at every point; the fighting still goes on; most of the enemy have been driven across the River; our boys have gained a great victory; the enemy are severely slaughtered.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Dec. 17, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—The following is a list of casualties in my Company on the 13th inst, viz:

Serg't Hector Strickland wounded slightly in arm; Serg't Wm H Culbreth, severely but not mortally; Privates Wm R Warrick mortally, since dead; Jno Gardner, supposed mortally.

Without any disparagement to the bravery of their comrades in arms, I may say that these men acted in a manner worthy of the highest commendation.

My company was under a very hot fire of musketry from 11 o'clock, A. M., till dark, but fortunately escaped without other loss than that stated above. We took part in the repulse of three distinct charges and at one time had the pleasure of seeing eleven flags of stars and stripes flying before us.

Very Respectfully, your obd't serv't,
J. S. EVANS, Capt Co F, 24th Reg't N C T.

THE 54TH REGIMENT.

We have just received from the Adjutant of this Reg't, Lieut W C McDaniel, a list of its casualties in the battle of Fredericksburg. We cannot publish more of it to-day than Co C, Capt Culbreth, from this county, viz:

Killed, Jonas Faircloth. Wounded, Privates Malcom Dove in arm, J M Hudson sen'r in head, Malcom Malloy in leg, Bryant Parker in ancle, Thos Hopkins in leg—all slightly.

No Field or Staff Officer hurt. Co A had 1 private killed, 5 slightly wounded; B, 1 private killed, 1 Lieut, 1 Serg't and 3 privates slightly wounded; D, 4 Privates slightly and 1 seriously wounded; E, 1 private killed, 1 mortally and 1 slightly wounded; G, 2 privates killed, 3 slightly wounded; H, 1 mortally, 5 seriously and 3 slightly wounded, 1 missing. F and I, none.

The following highly complimentary letter from Maj Gen Hood to Col J C S McDowell of the 54th tells the story of its conduct on that glorious day:—

HEADQUARTERS HOOD'S DIVISION,
December 17, 1862.

Colonel: I am directed by the Major Gen'l commanding to express to you, the officers and men of your Regiment, his congratulations upon the gallant and brilliant manner in which you charged the enemy in the battle of Saturday, 13th December,—a charge which elicited the admiration of every one who witnessed it.

He bids me say that he can have no fear of the conduct of such troops in any future encounter in which they may be engaged, and that he relies confidently upon their sustaining the reputation which they have gained in this their maiden effort.

I am, Colonel, &c. &c.
B H BLANTON, A D C.

The following list of casualties at Kinston, &c, is in addition to that in our last. Most of the wounded are in the Raleigh Hospitals. The Progress says that none of them are seriously hurt.

11th N. C. T.—Killed, Jacob Gort, John S Dillenger, Co I; Lieut Means, Berry Walker, E; O Serg't Elem Briston, W Duck; B. Wounded: J Carrell, H Boseman, seriously; H Shufer, J Hatterie, R D Hargrove, P M Clark, J Caprico, C Morris, D M Hoover, G Anderson, P Hearlton, G A Loving, Michael Craft, A Shull, T J Thrower, slightly.

31st N. C. T.—Killed: Lieut Liles, R D Gill. Wounded: Lieut J Everitt, mortally; Capt Bryan, J L Britton, Serg't C B Beal, L Newsom, Lieut W Smith, J M Anderson, Capt McKay, M McLean, J H Hester, W P Hardison, S Pettigrew, Serg't Rhodes.

63d N. C. T.—Wounded: Serg't Rose slight, D Davis, W Royal, J G Shepherd.

59th N. C. T.—Killed: B H Smith. Wounded: Elias Dulin mortally, J Parkerson, J Carlisle.

Mallett's Battalion.—Wounded: J L Quinn, W H Bailey, D L Nicholson, W C Poole.

Starr's Battery.—Wounded: S S Arey.

26th N. C. T.—Wounded: Capt J C Steel.

62d.—R Brown, wounded.

68th—J H Lee, "

44th—A Hancock, "

61st—Killed: E Carpenter. Wounded: P Mott, J L Brown.

52d N. C. T.—Wounded: M Brooks, W F Campbell, J F Moody, R V Shufflin, O W Wethers, Z F Lundy, J J Adams, J Brooks, J Brown, J H Shumate, L Sprinkle.

10th N. C. T.—Wounded: M T Golden.

51st—Wounded: R M Currey, M J Powers, J A Bruner, F H Connelly, P Merritt.

Wounded South Carolinians in Raleigh Hospitals.

23d—W J Andrews, Serg't White, Albert Gary, A J Chandler, P Minsey, A C Gurney, R Page, J M Ferndistuck, J Waldrup, Capt S A Durham.

22d—J O Williams, Lieut J M Harrison, E Eastridge, Capt O C Henson, F B McClenden, T Manly, J Biter.

17th—J F Pelham, J M Sweezy, W J Crowder.

Holcombe Legion.—W McAfee, J Harvey, W P Barrett, E Carlton.

18th—D W Smith.

Byer's Battalion—W Crane. Baker's do., J J Powell.

All these are wounded slightly.

NOT KILLED.—We learn that Orderly Sergeant W. P. Elliott, of Bunting's Battery, was not killed, as stated, in the battle of Kinston, but had an arm broken. This is reliable, as it comes by letter to a relative of Mr. Elliott in this town.

ARRIVALS OF WOUNDED.—The number of Confederate wounded brought to Richmond on Sunday was 837; on Monday 300.

We published on Thursday the names of all the North Carolinians which had been given. We now add the following: Lieut. J. J. Walker, Co. E, 46th, face; Lieut. J. W. Peters, E, 37th, head and knee; Capt. J. Sands, A, 27th, head; Capt. W. H. Goodwin, K, 48th face.

MALLETT'S BATTALION.—The men who were not captured at Kinston, under command of Capt. John McRae, have been attached temporarily to the 61st Regiment.

Col. Mallett, who was wounded, captured and paroled, has arrived here.

Capt. Jas. C. McRae, second in command, was also captured and has been paroled. We are glad to know that he is unhurt. He is in Raleigh, where all the men of the regiment are ordered into camp for immediate exchange.

SOUTH CALROINA.—Hon. Milledge L. Bonham has been elected Governor, *vice* Gov. Pickens, whose term expires on the 1st Jan'y 1863 we suppose.

MOST SAD SCENES.—On Friday and Saturday last our streets were thronged with refugees from Duplin, Wayne and Lenoir counties, flying from the presence of a foe worse than death itself. There were men, women and children, white and black, in carriages, wagons, carts, on horseback and on foot, with droves of cattle, sheep and hogs, and piles of furniture huddled into vehicles without attempt at arrangement. Some of them doubtless left the smoking ruins of their dwellings behind them. And all are wanderers in a land strange to them, but we hope that they will everywhere meet with that kind reception and generous hospitality due to the distressed from those less afflicted. We learn that on Friday night the large dwelling of Joel Williams, Esq., 8 miles from town, was thrown open to them and filled to its utmost capacity with women and children. Doubtless others have done likewise, and received the reward in their own hearts derived from the doing of a good deed.

SMALL POX.—The Salisbury Watchman mentions several cases 5 or 6 miles west of that place, carried thither by a soldier from Virginia. One had died. It is reported in various parts of the country, among others, 3 miles from Milledgeville, Montgomery county, and near Healing Springs, Davidson county.

Vaccination and care are urged to prevent its spread.

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.—See the advertisement of Blue Mass made by Mr. Saunders, a respectable Druggist in Chapel Hill.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.—The iron steamer Cornubia has arrived at Wilmington, with shoes, blankets, &c., for Government. A bearer of dispatches, who came in her, passed through this place on Saturday for Richmond.

The yankees captured 476 of our men at Fredericksburg. They were paroled and sent back on Thursday. In return 273 yankees captured there were delivered. The remainder of the captured yankees, 792, had previously arrived in Richmond.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We are overwhelmed with communications upon various subjects; they are necessarily deferred to make room for the news of the day, which must be published whether other things are or are not. Some of them we may never reach.

North Carolina.—Without the slightest disposition to flatter, but giving expression only to an opinion which will be universally conceded as simply just, we declare our belief that no State has contributed a larger proportion of her men and means, or acted more nobly in our great struggle for freedom, than North Carolina. At the first blast of war, her sons rallied with the promptness and alacrity of the clans of Scotland, when they heard the bugles of their Highland Chiefs—and that in numbers that bore testimony to the unanimous patriotism and courage of her people. Scores upon scores of her splendid regiments we have seen marching through this city, and have remarked, with a thrilling appreciation of the truth it told—of the affectionate care of the State for her children, and the still more touching and thoughtful love of the dear ones at home—their abundant and comfortable outfit, surpassing, as we have believed, that of any other troops that have passed through the Capital. Nor was this more noticeable than their orderly deportment and good discipline on the march, in camp, or on the field of battle. Nor was either the one or the other more conspicuous than the valor with which, in every conflict, from Bethel to Fredericksburg, they have illustrated the character of the honored Commonwealth whose blessing they bore, and in whose defence, though not on her soil, they struck.—*Whig.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please inform the public through your paper, that the worthy and patriotic gentlemen composing the firm of Bennett, Bostick & Co., proprietors of a fine new Tannery situated on Mountain Creek, in the County of Richmond, N. C., have at all times refused to sell their Leather at a higher price than seventy-five cents for sole and one dollar for upper, nothwithstanding the very extravagant prices offered them by speculators. J. H. F.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

From Mrs Ellen McIntyre $5; Master Stebbins Prior $1; Mrs Sarah Ferguson $2; Master Jas M Pearce $1; Mrs Dr Black 1 set damask curtains; Mrs C P McGary 1 wool mattress; Miss Hattie Starr 4 carpet blankets; Mrs Jesse K Kyle 1 piece sheeting; G W Lawrence 460 cakes fine toilet soap.

Presbyterian please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Society takes pleasure in announcing contributions for the past week, as follows: Wm Bell $5; E Page $5; Mrs Jno C Smith $5 and a lot of woolen yarn; Mrs J A McArthur a bundle of wool; Miss J A Colvin 3 prs woolen socks; Miss Louisa Worth 1 pr; Mrs T H Pemberton 1 pr woolen gloves.

The Society will meet at 3 P. M. on Christmas-day, at the residence of Mrs M Banks.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Juvenile Knitting Society returns thanks for the following donations: Mrs G Wightman $10; Mr J M Vann $5; Mr B Hollingsworth $2; Mrs James Sunday 1 pr socks; Mrs Nannie Hatchell 2 prs; Miss Janie Branson 1 pr. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs A Smith.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP LONG, Dec. 15, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Gentlemen:—Permit me through your paper to acknowledge the receipt of a fine lot of blankets, and a large bale of articles of clothing from the Ladies' Cumberland Hospital Association for Co. A, 63d Reg't N. C. T. J. McKELLAR,
Capt. Commanding Co. A, 63d Reg't.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, near Springfield, on the 18th Dec'r, by the Rev'd Thomas Gibson, GILBERT M. PATTERSON, Attorney at Law, to Miss MARY JANE GIBSON, daughter of Sam'l J. Gibson, Esq; all of Richmond county.

On the 25th Nov., at the residence of the bride's father, in Pittsylvania county, Va., Mr. ROGER P. ATKINSON, of Richmond county, N. C., to Miss ELIZA T., daughter of Jacob T. Coles, Esq.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. P. McPherson, Mr. NEILL BUIE, of Cumberland, to Miss SALLIE McEACHERN, daughter of Col. A. McEachern of Robeson.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 15th inst., Mrs. ELLEN BRENT FOWLE, wife of Col. Daniel G. Fowle, and daughter of Chief Justice Pearson, aged 23 years and 10 months. She was a very lovely and accomplished woman, and her death is deeply mourned without as well as within the immediate family circle. But "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

In this county, on the 18th inst., SOPHIA, aged 12 years, daughter of Goodman and Mary Arnett.

In Arkadelphia city, Arkansas, on the 10th October last, of Diarrhoea, Rev. JESSE SOWELL (formerly of Moore Co. N. C.,) aged about 80 years.

Near Wilmington, on the 16th inst., Mr. WILLIAM A. LANGDON, aged 43.

At the residence of Rev. Geo. M. Gibbs, near Clinton, on Saturday, 6th inst., after a short illness, IRVING EMPIE, only child of Adam E and Josephine A. Gibbs, aged 3 years and 20 days.

In Moore county, on the 12th inst., after an illness of 36 hours, of hemorrhage of the bowels, LEONIDAS J., son of J. D. and Nannie C. Henly, aged 7 months and 22 days. [Raleigh Standard and Recorder copy.]

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 3d inst., HARVEY SNEAD, in the 42d year of his age.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

THE Negroes belonging to estate of Mullins, will be hired on the 1st of Jan'y next, at the Market House, for the year 1863.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Dec. 20. 88-2t

For Hire.

SEVERAL NEGROES for hire, among them men, women, boys and girls. Also, several small boys and girls for their board and clothing.
E. J. LILLY.
Dec 17, 1862. 88*2w

Cotton and Woolen Factory for sale.

THE undersigned offer their "Mills," known as the ORANGE FACTORY, for sale. Application can be made to James Webb, Hillsboro', or J. H. Webb on the premises. J. & J. H. WEBB.
Dec. 18, 1862. 18*4w

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At the evening session of Wednesday, Col. Sion H. Rogers, 47th N. C. T., was elected Attorney General, by a very large majority.

In the Senate, Wednesday evening, Mr. Wright's resolution relative to seizure of W. C. and R. R. iron was passed. Also, resolutions in regard to rolls of honor.

On Thursday, Mr. White introduced a bill to incorporate Dallas, Gaston county. Mr. Slaughter a resolution instructing Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill to establish the pay of militia officers for service in enrolling conscripts and arresting deserters. Adopted. Mr. Faison a resolution in favor of G. W. Crumpler, late Sheriff of Sampson.

On motion of Mr Graham, the resolutions in regard to the arrest of Rev J R Graves, of Orange county, were taken up and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Warren, the rules were suspended and the bill to provide a probate of wills and granting letters of administration where the county of the residence of testates or intestates is in possession of the enemy, passed its several readings and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Shipp from the select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message in relation to a supply of salt, reported a bill on that subject and recommended its passage. The rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

The bill to provide ways and means for supplying the Treasury was taken up. This bill provides for the issue of Treasury Notes to the amount of $1,500,000, of the denomination of 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents and $5 and $10. The bill passed its several readings.

The Revenue Bill was discussed during the remainder of the day.

In the Commons, on Thursday, resolutions and bills were introduced: by Mr. McKay, in favor of Drury King. Mr. Russ, to give more efficiency to the Militia when called into active service. Mr. Shober, to authorize incorporated towns to levy an *ad valorem* tax on Slaves.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the resolutions relative to citizens of N. C. imprisoned at Salisbury were taken up and passed almost unanimously. The resolutions direct the Governor to see to their food and clothing and to send the Attorney General to inquire into their cases and if necessary sue out writs of Habeas Corpus.

At the evening session the resolutions from the Senate protesting against the seizure of W. C. and R. R. Iron (mortgaged to the State) were passed.

In the Senate, on Thursday evening, the Revenue bill passed its 3d reading. Bills in favor of Jas. H. Allen, late sheriff of Brunswick, and Rufus Galloway, present sheriff, were passed as they came from the House.

On Friday, a bill in favor of G. W. Crumpler, late sheriff of Sampson, was passed. Also a bill appropriating $125,000 for support of Insane Asylum in 1863 and 1864. The remainder of the session was passed in discussing the bill for relief of citizens confined by military authority.

In the Commons, on Friday, Mr. Duke of Camden took his seat. Mr. Mann introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to hasten transportation of clothing, &c. to troops. It was alleged that some of the Quartermasters neglected their duty. Rejected. Mr. Worth reported a bill from the finance committee to establish the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, who is to be elected biennially by the Legislature. Salary $2500. Two clerks at $1000 each. This officer is to supply the place of the Board of Claims, which ceases to exist on Jan'y 1, 1863. Mr. McKay wished the salary reduced to $2000, but his amendment was rejected and the bill passed. A bill from the Senate giving to the Governor the appointment of Adj't General was rejected. The Senate bill ratifying the proceedings which had resulted in the salt contracts in Virginia was also passed.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 20.

In the House to-day it was decided to postpone the consideration of the Revenue Bill until the 20th of January. The Senate has passed it. The bill to give the appointment of the Adjutant General to the Governor was to-day reconsidered and passed its 2d reading. A motion to suspend the rules to put it on its 3d reading was not seconded by two-thirds of the House.

A bill to incorporate the Silver Lead Mining company passed 2d and 3d readings. Also, a bill to prevent the payment of bounty money to soldiers not citizens—to prevent Tennesseeans &c. from enlisting in our Regiments merely for bounty.

The act to appoint an Auditor of Public accounts—passed the Senate last night—was to-day ratified and Saml. F. Phillips Esq. of Chapel Hill, elected to fill the place. The whole State is well acquainted with Mr. Phillips as an able lawyer, a clear-headed cool business man.

The bill to charter the Randolph Manufacturing company passed 2d and 3d readings. Also, a resolution in favor of G W Crumpler, late sheriff of Sampson.

Last night the House passed a bill authorizing the Governor to employ and impress slave labor to work on fortifications. Five trustees of Lunatic Asylum were elected.

Bussiness is hurried but still members will talk. There is hardly a quorum here.

In the Senate, the further consideration of Mr Warren's bill concerning strengthening the laws as to personal liberty was postponed to Jan'y 20th.

A bill making additions to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, was passed both houses. Also a bill concerning the Lunatic Asylum.

The bill to raise 10,000 troops was by the Senate postponed to Jan'y 20.

A bill to amend the act for relief of the Banks and the people, was passed its 2d and 3d readings.

This is all of importance done in the Senate. Saturday night, in the House, an attempt was made to get up the bill to give the Governor the appointment of Adjutant General but it was defeated by enough members refusing to vote so that there was not a quorum. A call of the House found a quorum but when voting commenced it was not to be had.

The bill to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad company is the special order for Jan'y 26th. Several private bills passed of mere local interest in other sections of the State.

The House authorised the preparation and printing of its Calendar by the Principal Clerk, and hence you may at any rate by the opening of next session expect to know the state of business in the Legislature.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY UP TO SATURDAY NIGHT.

To amend ordinance of the Convention making provision for families of soldiers dying in service. And an act supplemental thereto.
To establish Alleghany Superior Court.
" " 8th Judicial Circuit.
" " Bank of Lincolnton.
" " Bank of Graham.
To amend charter of Bank of Lexington.
" " " " Western N. C.
" " law as to sheriff's bonds.
" " Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad charter.
" " A. T. & O. " "
" " Western Plank Road "
" " Militia Law.
" " Roads, Ferries and Bridges law.
To authorize Magistrates of Chatham to levy road tax.
Concerning Justices in Bladen.
To allow further time for registration of grants, &c.
To change time of holding Mecklenburg c'ty courts.
In reference to salaries of Judges of Superior Courts.
For the purchase of provisions.
To authorize Agent of Cherokee lands to refund money in certain cases.
To regulate fees of Jailers.
To provide powder and lead in the several counties.
To prohibit distillation of spiritous liquors.
To change place of comparing polls in 44th Sen. dis.
For benefit of Justices who are refugees.
To incorporate Swift Island Gold Mining Co.
In relation to the Rich'd Man Co.
To incorporate Macon Leather Company.
For the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.
To alter line between Jackson and Transylvania.
To incorporate Pres Publishing Co, Fayetteville.
To perfect grants in favor of W & P Colvard.
To establish the Auditor of Public Accounts.
To provide for probate of wills and granting letters of administration in cases of persons whose counties are in possession of the enemy.

Resolutions.—In favor of J W Alspaugh; W R Lovell; P G Smith; T E and C M Skinner; S Pool; S S Hicks; J. Blaylock; J. Welch; and E Fitzrandolph. To purchase Convention Ordinances. Declaring separation between the C S and U S final, and to sustain the President and the Governor. Thanks to officers and soldiers of N C. To prohibit transportation of articles of prime necessity beyond the State. In relation to transportation of salt from Wilmington, &c. Protesting against burning cotton. In relation to secret proceedings of Gen'l Ass. Expressing satisfaction with the spirit of the people and the conduct of our troops. Declaring offices of Adj Gen, Att Gen and Solicitor for the 4th Circuit vacant. On printing the Inaugural of Gov Vance. Instructing Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress, to urge repeal of certain clauses of the Military Exemption act. To employ free negroes to labor on fortifications.

The whole number of ratified acts is 76; some few more may be ratified Monday morning.

CHRISTMAS.—Thursday next being Christmas Day, no paper will be issued from this office till Monday. If anything of great importance should occur, we will issue a slip and send a copy to each Post Office.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Eastern North Carolina.—GOLDSBORO', Dec. 19.—A reconnoissance last night by a squadron of 3d N. C. Cavalry, under Capt. Carroway, found the enemy encamped about two miles below White Hall. Citizens represented them as scared—out of food and ammunition. Rumor on the streets this morning says, reinforcements have passed Kinston on the south side of Neuse, to succor their "skedaddling" friends.

As the smoke of battle clears away, it reveals a considerable slaughter among the Yankees at White Hall, on Tuesday. A hundred of their dead were left unburied on the field, and a pit a hundred yards long filled with dead has been found.

Only three companies of the 59th N. C., and the 11th N. C., were engaged. Col. Ferrebee of the 59th, with 18 men of the 11th, fought the enemy for several hours, until reinforced by three of his own companies, who were subsequently relieved by the 11th, Col. Leventhorpe, under the immortal Bethel flag, who ultimately drove them from their guns into the woods.

The 31st N. C., Col. Jordan, was on the field, but with the exception of one company, seems to have taken no part in the action.

Col. Fremont, Chief Engineer on Wilmington railroad, has just arrived in town from Wilmington. He passed over the entire track to Neuse river, on a hand car. Says he can repair all damages on the road in two days and bridge over Neuse in six or eight. All quiet.

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 20—12 M.—Positive information has been received here that the enemy have passed Kinston on their way to Newbern—or at all events they were going in that direction. They passed Kinston on Friday evening.

RICHMOND, Dec. 20.—Official despatches were received yesterday by the Government from Gen Smith, in which that officer states that the Yankees were unmistakeably retiring towards Newbern. The enemy was committing great devastation in his march, burning farm houses and destroying all property he could lay his hands on. It is positively not the fact that Banks has effected a junction with Foster. The general conclusion derived from the official dispatches received yesterday at the War Department is, that the enemy is retiring towards the coast, having received a signal check and discomfiture at the hands of the small army which fought his superior numbers, with constant success, from day to day.—*Examiner.*

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Dec. 20.—A gentleman who left Fredericksburg yesterday morning reports that the enemy on Thursday night removed his guns from the Stafford hills and departed. Two of the pontoon bridges used by the enemy were carried off; the other three, being near the town, have fallen into our possession.

Our prisoners, paroled at Fredericksburg last Thursday, have arrived in this city. They say the whole Yankee army is on half rations, and that they, the prisoners, were given but two crackers a day during their stay at Aquia Creek.

It may be well to state that passengers who reached this city by the last train, last night, say that the enemy has reappeared on the banks of the Rappahannock six miles below Fredericksburg. We regard this as an improbable story. An official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Lee, stating that there were "symptoms" that the enemy was returning to the Potomac. The same commander reports all quiet on the Rappahannock.—*Examiner.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 22.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 50 to 55. Lard 35.
Beef 8 to 20 at retail. On foot 12½.
Beeswax 60.
Butter 75 to $1.
Chickens 40 to 50.
Copperas $2 at retail.
Cotton 18½ to 20 cts.
Cotton Yarn $3 to $5 per bunch.
Eggs 45 to 50 per dozen.
Flaxseed 2 50 to 2 75 per bushel.
Flour—Family 27 50 to $28, super $26 to $27.
Grain—Corn 2 40 to 2 50. Wheat 4 50. Rye 3 50 to $4. Oats, none in market. Peas 2 25.
Hides—Green 50, dry $1.
Iron—Swedes 35 to 40.
Leather—Sole $3 per lb., Upper 3 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $9 to $10. Apple Brandy $8 to $10. Peach Brandy $8 to $10.
Molasses—N. O. 3 50 to 4 00 per gallon by the bbl.
Nails—Very light stock on hand.
Onions 3 50 to $4 per bushel.
Pork 22½ to 25.
Potatoes—Irish $2 to $3; Sweet $1 to 1 50.
Rice 8 to 9 by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 75 to $1.
Salt—Sound 40 to 50 cts. per lb.
Fayetteville Sheetings, 30 cts. per yard by the bale, 33 cents by the piece. Osnaburgs 35 to 60 cts.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 55. Wool 1 50 to 1 75.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

AUCTION TO-NIGHT.

WILL be sold at my Store to-night, at early candlelight, a variety of GOODS, consisting of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Drugs, Needles and Pins, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.,
in fact, an assortment of Goods usually kept in a Country Store.
—ALSO—
A lot of SALT.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Furniture, Leather and Salt at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY next, at my store I shall sell at Auction a general assortment of FURNITURE, embracing Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Beds, Matresses, Clocks, Cooking Stoves, Crockery, Glass-ware, Carpets, &c.; and a lot of SOLE and UPPER LEATHER; and at the same time I shall sell 20 SACKS SALT.
JOHN H. COOK.
Dec. 20. 1t

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE.

A LARGE commodious House, 6 rooms, 3 fire places, with out-houses and a good well of water in the yard. Apply to A. M. CAMPBELL.
Dec 20. 1t

FOR HIRE,

A SERVANT WOMAN who can be recommended as to character and capability. Apply to
JOHN H. COOK.
Dec. 20, 1862. 88 t1J

Plantation for sale.

A SNUG FARM of 73 acres, near the town of Fayetteville, well adapted to the cultivation of corn, peas and potatoes; and a tract of 50 acres of pine land, not exceeding three miles distant therefrom, which will furnish wood and timber sufficient for use of the farm. May be had a bargain on application to
JOHN H. COOK.
Dec'r 22, 1862. 88-3t

Just received and for sale,

35 CASKS NEW RICE,
2 hhds Light Brown Sugar,
3 bbls Nash Brandy,
150 bags Salt on consignment.
For sale by H. McMILLAN.
Dec'r 22, 1862 88i3tpd

J. & N. A. Cameron,

SALT DEALERS, will furnish customers at G W Williams & Co's, Jos Utley's and C E Leete's, Fayetteville. Dec'r 20, 1862—88i4t

SALT! SALT!!

25 SACKS for sale by
ROBERT MITCHELL.
Dec. 22 88-tf

ENTERPRISE POTASH WORKS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing a superior article of CARBONATE of POTASH. It has been tested by an experienced druggist and chemist, and pronounced fully equal to the best Northern Potash. It is securely put up in air-tight half casks, containing 125 to 150 pounds. Address
POE & BERNARD,
Box 98, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 22, 1862 88-6t

DEAN, BALDWIN & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

58 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

REFERENCES:—A. W. Steel, President Bank of North Carolina, Fayetteville, N. C.; O. S. Baldwin, Wilmington, N. C.; George Myers, Wilmington; T. W Royston & Co., A. L Scott, A. S. Shafer, Petersburg, Va.; E. L. Harding, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. George C. Bland, Dr. H. E. Shore, L. A. Hawkes, Upson & Wilson, Nottoway, Va.; N. C Barton & Co., Richmond, Va.
J. F. DEAN.
A. H. BALDWIN.
W. W. ARNOLD.
Dec. 17, 1862. 87-4w

FOR SALE.

100 SIDES SOLE LEATHER.
50 Sides Upper do.
50 Dry Hides.
75 Boxes TOBACCO.
SALT in bags and barrels.
150 Barrels Spts. Turpentine.
2000 do No. 1 Rosin.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 22. 88-2t

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

500 OLD AXES.
5000 lbs. old Wrought IRON.
10 Negro BOYS from 15 to 40 years old, suitable for Boat hands.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 22. 88-2t

Thursday next being Christmas, the Steamer North Carolina will leave Fayetteville the next morning (Friday,) and Wilmington on Saturday at 2 o'clock.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 22. 1t

150 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

THE subscriber has just received 150 boxes of the best North Carolina and Virginia manufactured Tobacco, which he will sell cheap for cash. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well by calling on him. The Tobacco is positively the best in the market.
JOSEPH OTTARBURG.
Fayetteville, Dec. 22. 88-i6tpd

A superior article of NEW ORLEANS SYRUP, just received and for sale by the Barrel by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Dec. 20, 1862. 88-4t

FOUND.

ON the road leading from Elizabethtown to Fayetteville a small SACK OF SALT, which the owner can have by applying to the subscriber, 10 miles S. of Fayetteville, and paying for this advertisement.
H. McMILLAN.
Dec. 20. 1tpd

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on the first of January 1863, the DWELLING HOUSE near Mallett's Mill, known as the Crusoe House, belonging to the estate of the late M. W. Jessup.

Also the HOUSE and LOT in Campbellton, on Russell street, at present occupied by Angus Carter.

Also, will be rented for one year, the DWELLING HOUSE near the Mile Branch, known as the residence of the late Duncan Campbell.

Will be hired for one year, the NEGROES belonging to the Estates of W. S. Jessup, J. Johnson, and others.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Dec. 8, 1862. 85tt

Also 183 Acres land on Buck Creek, joining W. H. Melvin, Hardy Jones and others.

Also two shares Clarendon Bridge Stock.

The perishable property belonging to the estate will be sold on TUESDAY the 6th, at the late residence of M. W. Jessup.
Dec. 20. 88-ts

Administrator's Sale.

THE subscriber as Administrator on the Estate of Wm. McKay, dec'd, will expose to public sale on Tuesday, the 6th day of Jan'y next, the following perishable property belonging to said Estate, to-wit:
Mules, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Shucks, and about 30 or 40 bales Cotton, Cotton Seed, &c., &c.
and at the same time and place will be hired for the year 1863, about 35 NEGROES.

The sale and hireing at the late residence of said McKay, near Floral College in Robeson county.
MURDOCK McRAE, Adm'r.
Dec. 19, 1862. 88ts
Presbyterian copy till sale.

For Rent or Sale.

SEVERAL valuable HOUSES and LOTS in the town of Pittsboro', N. C. Will also rent or lease for a term of years, to the right sort of man, my desirable Hotel property, which with proper management can be made very remunerative, it being the only house of the kind in the place. Apply to
Mrs. E. R. GOLDSTON.
Pittsboro', Dec. 16, 1862. 88*4t

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will sell for cash, on the first Monday in January next, 6 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, at the Court House in Troy. Those desiring such property will do well to attend.
C. H RUSH.
A. H. SANDERS.
Dec. 18, 1862. 88*2t

R. H. BROWN'S SCHOOL.

THE 1st Session of the year 1863 will open on the 1st Monday in January. The location is in the country, 7 miles north of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C. Rates of tuition, $10, $15 and $20 per session. Males and Females prepared for College. The neighborhood is good and retired, and situation healthy. Board can be had at reasonable rates.
Write to R. H. BROWN, Lethe, Richmond Co., N. C.
Dec. 18, 1862. 88*6tpd

Deep River Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a tract of LAND, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of Deep River, in Moore county, about 15 miles Northwest of Carthage. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, oats and especially of WHEAT. There is on the premises one of the best sites for a Mill or Factory to be found on Deep River.

Refugees and others wishing to purchase an excellent farm remote from danger would do well to make early application to the undersigned in person or by letter at Carthage, N. C. W. T. JENKINS.
Dec. 18, 1862. 88*4tpd

A WET NURSE WANTED.

A YOUNG healthy colored woman, for a very young child. One without a child of her own preferred. Apply at the upper end of the Dobbin House, to
Mrs. E. M. WALKER.
Dec. 18.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Cumberland, at December Term, 1862, will be sold on the 1st January, 1863, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable Tract of LAND and the improvements thereon, known as Holly Spring, the late residence of James Baker, dec'd. The said Tract of Land contains 230½ acres, upon which is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn and Stables, &c., and in addition one of the finest Springs in the county. The said residence is about 2½ miles from the Market House, on the north prong of Cross Creek, and on the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road; and has open land enough, under fence, for a 1½ or 2 horse crop, together with a Meadow, containing several acres as good as any in this section. The said tract of land adjoins the lands of Joshua Carmon, the Summer residence of Wm. McIntyre and that of the late John D. Eccles, Esq. Any one desirous of viewing the premises, can do so upon application to either of the subscribers or to Jno. W. Baker, Jr., either of whom will take pleasure in exhibiting the premises, and giving any further information in reference thereto. Terms at sale.
WM. HUSKE, Commissioner.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
Dec. 4. 83-its

Grinding FREE to Soldiers' Families.

AFTER the 1st January 1863, NO TOLL WILL BE TAKEN from the grain of the families of Soldiers who have provisions to buy. W. W. JONES.
Buckhorn P. O., Robeson Co., Dec. 15. 87-8tnc

New Auction and Commission House,
No. 58, Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

DEAN, BALDWIN & Co., having taken the Store recently occupied by W. S. Berry as an Auction House, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and offer their services to their friends, and the public generally, in the sale of Dry Goods, Groceries, Manufactured Tobacco, Real and Personal Estate, either at Auction or private sale. We hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.
DEAN, BALDWIN & CO.,
58 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
P. S.—Particular attention paid to the sale of Negroes.
J. F. DEAN, of Nottaway Co.
A. H. BALDWIN, Wilmington, N. C.
W. W. ARNOLD, Petersburg, Va.
Dec. 16, 1862. 87-4w

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

PASSAGE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

HAMILTON'S CROSSING, Dec. 12, 8 P. M.

During the early part of Wednesday night the enemy's wagons were busily engaged hauling pontoon bridges to the banks of the river, their rumbling being the only sound heard in the deserted streets of the ill-fated old town.

At four o'clock on Thursday morning the 17th Miss. regiment, on picket within the town, were ordered to the bluff overlooking the site of the old railroad bridge. The moon was brilliant, and by its light our men could distinguish the enemy's forces working like beavers on a pontoon bridge stretching from the Stafford bank towards the foot of the bluff. In the course of an hour the bridge had been stretched to within 60 yards of the southern shore. The work was going bravely on, and the bridge as far as completed was thickly covered with men, when, at five o'clock, A. M., the two companies of the 17th, who were lying on the extreme verge of the bluff, were ordered to fire. The order was deliberately given and executed. At the crack of our rifles the bridge-builders scampered for the shore, leaving their dead and wounded thickly strewn upon the bridge. In a few moments they returned and bore them off. Immediately there was opened upon the bluff a terrific fire of shell, grape and musketry, which was kept up with little intermission until five o'clock, when our troops retired. Twice again, at intervals of half an hour, the enemy renewed the attempt to complete the bridge, but was in each instance repulsed with heavy loss. In every case the Yankees ran out to the end of the bridge, but, on receiving our fire, retired with equal nimbleness. After the third repulse of the enemy, the whole of Barksdale's Brigade was ordered to the support of the 17th, and were put into position, some in rear of the bluff and others higher up and lower down the stream. At this juncture the enemy's fire from cannon and small arms became so tremendous and overwhelming that our force was only preserved from destruction by lying flat on their faces. In every instance in which a man ventured to raise his head from the earth he was instantly riddled by bullets or torn to pieces by grapeshot. It must be borne in mind that the position occupied by our men was swept by the enemy's batteries and sharpshooters not two hundred yards distant on the opposite heights. It is estimated that whilst our men were under this terrific fire their loss in killed and wounded was at least 150. Towards 5 o'clock, P. M., three rousing cheers from the river bank beneath the bluff announced that the enemy had completed the bridge, and that his troops had effected a landing on the southern bank. About this time the order for a retreat was received by our men. The regiments of the brigade fell back by different streets, firing as they retreated upon the enemy, who closely followed them. The brigade rendezvoused at the market house and faced the enemy. A sharp skirmish ensued, but our troops, acting under orders, again fell back and left the town in possession of the enemy.

The citizens, several hundred in number, who had returned to the town under the delusion that it would not be attacked, left it during the day, single or in families, and sought for refuge and safety in the country. They are now scattered about, some in cabins and some in the open air.

This morning I met two women each with an infant and several little children wandering along the railroad. The children were all barefooted, and it made the heart bleed to see their little blue feet treading painfully the frozen ground, blindly following their poor mothers who knew as little as themselves where to seek food and shelter. Nearer the town we saw three women with a number of children who had established themselves in a three sided shelter built of rails, and covered and lined with wheat straw. The open side of the shelter faced the south and the unconscious children, warmed by the genial rays of the sun, were playing as merrily as if there were neither war nor trouble in the world. In two cabins within a mile and a half of the town, between twenty and thirty women and children were crowded.

Military operations to-day have been confined to skirmishing. If any damage was done on either side we have been unable to learn it. About five o'clock the firing ceased on both sides and all was again quiet along the lines.

I have seen and mixed with troops in all the divisions of our army, and can only say that a healthier, *better clad*, more cheerful, joyous body of men the sun never shone on. They are filled with gladness at the prospect of the fight and thoroughly confident of whipping the host of the insolent Burnside. It is said the enemy's forces on this side amount to one hundred and ten thousand men, sixty thousand having crossed at Deep Run, just below Fredericksburg, and fifty thousand at the town itself. Our forces front Fredericksburg on three sides, Longstreet's corps being on the west and south, and Jackson's on the south and east.

THE BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Dec. 14.—Passengers report that the enemy was driven back two miles yesterday, and our troops occupy the battle-field this evening. Our loss, it is variously stated, will probably not be more than 500 killed and 2,500 wounded.

The enemy's loss is represented to be immense. A *thousand dead lay in one field*. The Federal General Hooker is reported killed.

Despatch from Gen. Lee.—The following despatch was received at the War Department at 9 o'clock P. M., Saturday:

"At 9 o'clock this morning the enemy attacked our right wing, and, as the fog lifted, the battle ran along the line from right to left, until 6 p. m., the enemy being repulsed at all points—thanks be to God! As usual, we have to mourn the loss of many brave men. I expect the battle will be resumed at daylight to-morrow morning.

"R. E. LEE."

"*To General Cooper:* Gen. Hampton reports that he entered Dumfries and captured 20 wagons with stores, and took 50 prisoners, all of which he brought to the Rappahannock. Gen'l Siegel is expected at Dumfries to-morrow.

"R. E. LEE."

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—From an officer who came down in the train last evening, (says the Enquirer] we learn the following:

The fighting of Saturday was chiefly by Longstreet's corps; a part of Jackson's corps being in reserve at Hamilton's Crossing. A. P. Hill's division was of the part which was in the battle.

At the time Gen. T. R. R. Cobb was slain, his Legion was holding in check 15,000 of the enemy. The remains of the gallant and distinguished gentleman were brought to Richmond on yesterday evening's train.

Letcher's Battery repulsed the advance of two brigades of the enemy. The company lost one man killed and sixteen wounded.

Our loss in the battle of Saturday is variously stated at from 600 to 1000 in killed and wounded. The slaughter of the enemy was very great—vastly exceeding ours. Our artillery was admirably served, and was very effective. It suffered considerably.

Gen Gregg of South Carolina, was very severely and it was believed mortally wounded. He was shot through the body.

Gen. Pender was slightly wounded in the head or arm. We understand he reported for duty again on yesterday.

Our informant heard of no other general officer who was injured. There were several unfounded reports here yesterday—one of which stated that the gallant Gen. Hood was killed. He was uninjured.

Several officers had very narrow escapes—among them Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, whose neck was grazed by a bullet.

On yesterday up to 1½ o'clock, when the cars left, there had been heavy and irregular skirmishing, promising to grow into a general engagement. Jackson's corps was all in motion towards the front. We learn by telegraph that as late as 4 o'clock there was still nothing but skirmishing.

Our soldiers were cheerful and confident of final success.

The enemy were driven back a considerable distance in the fight of Saturday. Our troops retained their strong position on the Massaponax hills, about 4 miles this side of Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND, Dec'r 15.—Passengers who left Guinea Station at 1 o'clock yesterday and arrived by the early train, report that heavy firing was heard all the morning in the direction of Fredericksburg, and the presumption was that a general engagement was then going on. It was also stated by the same authorities that our army had advanced two miles nearer to the town. No official information whatever could be obtained by the press yesterday, and all that we can give concerning what took place since the dispatches of Gen. Lee, on Saturday night, is conjecture.

The battle of Saturday commenced at 6 o'clock in the morning and raged with great violence until after dark. Our loss is estimated to be 2500 wounded and 500 killed. It is said that Jackson accomplished a flank movement, capturing 3000 of the enemy, but this is not generally received with credit.

A soldier of A. P. Hill's division says the enemy charged our men in their rifle pits and entrenchments nine times, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter, until our ammunition gave out, when our men were again charged in overwhelming force and driven back. But having obtained more ammunition, our forces in their turn charged the enemy and drove them from the works in great disorder, taking a large number of prisoners.

Dispatch.

Col. E. D. Hall, 46th N. C. T., telegraphs from Fredericksburg on Sunday that "yesterday was a glorious day for us."

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner

HAMILTON'S CROSSING, Dec. 14.

From Fredericksburg the Rappahannock flows nearly due east. The valley of the river, lying mostly on the south side, is a mile in width near the town and widening as you go down stream. At Hamilton's crossing on the railroad the valley is three miles across. From Hamilton's crossing to Fredericksburg the railroad and the old Richmond stage road, both running parallel with the river, skirt this valley. South of the railroad, beginning near the town and running to a point at Hamilton's crossing, and also parallel with the river, is a range of hills covered with dense oak forest fringed on its northern border by pine thickets. Our forces occupied the whole length of this forest. Longstreet's corps occupied the highlands above, opposite, and for a mile below the town. Jackson's corps rested on Longstreet's right, and extended away to the eastward, the extreme right under A. P. Hill crossing the railroad at Hamilton's crossing, and stretching into the valley towards the river. Our front was about six miles in length. Most of the batteries of both corps were posted in the skirts of the forest, along the line of the railroad, the seven batteries in Col. Lindsey Walker's regiment and Stuart's horse artillery, being stationed in the valley, between the railroad at Hamilton's crossing and the river. The enemy's forces occupied the valley north of the railroad from Fredericksburg to within half a mile of our extreme right. His light batteries were posted over the southern extremity of the valley, at from a quarter of a mile to a mile from the railroad, while the hills on the northern banks of the river from Falmouth to Fitzhugh's farm, five miles below Fredericksburg, were studded at intervals of half a mile with his batteries of heavy guns.

At 8½ A. M., on Saturday, Gen. Lee, attended by his staff, rode slowly along the front of our lines, from west to east, and halted in the valley a mile to the east of Hamilton's crossing, and half a mile in the rear of our batteries on the extreme right. At 9 o'clock a column of our troops, which proved to be Ewell's division, Gen. Early commanding, advanced up the valley from the direction of Port Royal, and defiled into the woods to the left of Hamilton's crossing. Scarcely had the rear of this division disappeared in the woods, when directly in their front the artillery of the Old Stonewall brigade, Woodis, Braxton's and three other batteries opened a brisk fire on the enemy's batteries north of the railroad. At this time, owing to the fog, few of the enemy's infantry were visible. After events proved that they were lying close to the south bank of the river. The cannonading soon became general along the front of both armies. In ten minutes from the time of firing their first gun, the Danville battery, Capt. Woodis, had lost 15 men killed and wounded, a number of horses, and had two guns disabled.

In the course of an hour the artillery fight had become so general that it was almost impossible for an observer to distinguish what particular battery of the enemy was engaging the attention of any given battery of ours, and vice versa. Scarcely a battery that had been unmasked on either side but was exposed to a direct and enfilading fire. The roar of cannon along a line of six miles was tremendous. The air was resonant with the savage music of shells and solid shot. The white smoke wreaths of exploding shells were everywhere visible among the trees of the forest, which hid our forces in the valley and away beyond the river in Stafford. Lines of ambulances could be seen bearing off the wounded of both armies, but there was nothing by which to judge that the advantage rested with either side.

About noon the enemy's infantry moved forward from the river towards our batteries on the hills. As they pressed forward across the Valley, Stuart's horse artillery from our extreme right opened upon them a destructive enfilading fire of round shot. This fire, which annoyed them sorely, was kept up in spite of six batteries which were directed against the horse artillery as soon as it was unmasked. By one o'clock the Yankee columns had crossed the Valley and entered the woods south of the railroad. The batteries on both sides slackened their fire; and musketry, at first scattering, but quickly increasing to a crash and roar, sounded through the woods. Dense volumes of smoke rose above the trees, and volley succeeded volley, sometimes so rapidly as to blend into a prolonged and continuous roar. A. P. Hill's division sustained the first shock of battle. The rest of Jackson's corps were in different lines of reserves. D. H. Hill's division was drawn up in Marye's field, under a long hill, in rear of our line of battle. Here they remained during most of the day, being moved from time to time to the right or left as the exigencies of battle dictated. Shortly after the infantry fight began, a brigade of this division was moved at a double-quick a mile and a half to the right, and posted in a dense clump of pines in supporting distance of Stuart's horse artillery. In ten minutes they were brought back to their original position. The celerity of this movement would be incredible to any one who had not witnessed it. To an observer the sight was singular and exciting. A long black [illegible] of our men not surpassed during the war. Our loss severe—the enemy far greater. Their strength is 20,000.

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 15.—I have just arrived. Have seen the military authorities. There has been no fighting since yesterday. Our loss is not considered very great.

Kinston has been taken by the enemy. They occupied it last night, and now hold it.

Our forces have fallen back 4 miles this side of Kinston, where it is supposed a stand will be made.

The enemy's force is supposed to be 30,000. We have troops in motion, but I refrain from particulars. Our troops are in excellent spirits

Col. Peter Mallett's Battalion was in the fight yesterday, and fought gallantly and sustained considerable loss.

I can give you no particulars as to the killed and wounded yet, but will do so as soon as possible.

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 15.—Col. Mallett is supposed to be a prisoner, and Capt. G. C. Lewis is wounded in the thigh.

The Raleigh Journal of Tuesday has the following letter.—

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 15, 12 M.—I learn from officers direct from the battle field, that there was very hard fighting on yesterday. We numbered less than 3000 in the fight—the enemy at the lowest estimate 20,000.

On Saturday we lost one field piece. The battle on yesterday commenced about nine o'clock and ended about 5 p. m. Our men fought with great spirit; and not until they were flanked on both sides did they retreat. The only open road left was over the bridge; and after a portion had passed, an attempt was made to fire the bridge, but it failed, and the enemy succeeded in crossing under a heavy fire of our artillery. We had 20 guns bearing on the enemy, of which we lost three. Several of our men were burned and drowned in the attempt to destroy the bridge. A number of our men were cut off from crossing, and it is thought were taken prisoners—supposed to be some hundreds, but this is doubtful as to the number.

Our army is at Falling Creek, six miles this side of Kinston, which the enemy occupied last night.

Our killed will not exceed twenty. There are a large number wounded.

Men who were in the fight speak in the highest terms of Col. Mallett's regiment of Conscripts. They fought like veterans.

At eleven o'clock to-day, the last of six regiments passed through to Kinston, which will give Gen. Evans ——— thousand men. One battery of artillery, consisting of six pieces, is now awaiting transportation.

More reinforcements are expected and I learn that Gen. Evans is confident of driving the Abolitionists out of Kinston.

The State Journal of Tuesday says:

RALEIGH, Dec. 16.—A dispatch has been received here by Dr. Warren from Gov. Vance, requesting him to prepare the hospitals and citizens to provide for the wounded. It adds: We will probably fight this evening.

LATER.—1 o'clock, P. M.—We learn that fighting has commenced. Cannonading is rapidly going on.

A friend writes us from Raleigh on Tuesday evening:

Capt. J. M. Walker received the following dispatch which he has just handed me:

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 16.

Col. Mallett was wounded and taken prisoner, we cannot hear the character of his wound, but have reason to hope it was not mortal. He fought with unexampled bravery—all mouths filled with his praise. I will inform you if I can hear more.

Z. B. VANCE.

This dispatch received since dinner.

No further news from Mallett's regiment.

A dispatch was received here from Goldsboro' saying that *it is reported* that the enemy had possession of the railroad at Milton, a point between there and Wilmington; that an engineer had started to Wilmington and returned, and said the enemy had the road at Milton. I give you this as I received it from Col. Barnes, the Aid of the Governor.

Another friend writes us:—

RALEIGH, Dec. 16.—The telegraphic dispatch received this evening from Goldsboro', states that the yankees are in force at Milton Depot on W. W. R. R. Artillery skirmishing between Goldsboro' and Kinston. Great excitement.

We learn from a passenger in the stage that Gen. Gustavus W. Smith has taken command of our troops at and below Goldsboro', and that we have 13,000 men there.

The Wilmington mail has failed, but we are happy to learn that 6,000 men have arrived at that place, from what place we need not say.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Dec. 15.—The enemy's gunboats have been again shelling James Island to-day—without effect.

From Louisiana.—PORT HUDSON, Dec. 14.—A yankee gunboat and a wooden boat were here on the 12th, and left after a sharp engagement of 2 hours with a light artillery company. Enemy badly worsted. Our loss 1 wounded.

From Mississippi.—OKOLONA, Dec. 14.—The yankees routed Boddis' cavalry on the 12th at Tuscumbia. No particulars. 30 yankee cavalry were within 2 miles of Baldwin to-day, and scouts report a large force advancing in this direction.

Merited Promotion.—We are informed, and are much pleased to state, that Colonel John H. Morgan, whose exploits have gained him so much well deserved fame, has been appointed by the President a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Chatham Railroad Company.—Messrs. I. N. Clegg & Co. have contracted to grade the middle division of the Road, 23 miles, from Carey, on the N. C. Railroad, to Lockville, on Deep River, two miles above Haywood. They are to finish their division by the 1st January, 1864.

The valuable products of the coal basin of Chatham and Moore can be transported on the Deep River to Lockville, whence they will find their way along the line of the Chatham Railroad to the N. C. Railroad. The Directors of the Chatham Railroad intend, however, as soon as sufficient stock is subscribed, to extend their line from Carey to Raleigh, and from Lockville to the Coalfields.—*Raleigh Standard.*

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Cumberland, at December Term, 1862, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, December 27th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, a NEGRO MAN aged 65 or 70 years. Terms of sale: Six months credit—purchaser giving bond and approved security.

B. F. SHAW, Commissioner.

Dec'r 6, 1862. 86-4tpd

RULED WRITING PAPER.

A Good supply of Commercial Note and small sized Letter Papers, ruled, just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec. 13. 86-

☞ The Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for 1863, just received.

Dec. 1, 1862. E. J. HALE & SONS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following resolutions were introduced in the Senate of this State, on Thursday last, by Mr. Graham of Orange, and ordered to be printed. But for Mr. Graham's necessary absence these resolutions would no doubt have been taken up at once and passed. They will no doubt be passed through both houses this week by a large majority:

Resolution in relation to the seizure and transportation from the State, of R. J. Graves, a citizen of Orange County:

Whereas, The General Assembly of North Carolina is informed that one R. J. Graves, a citizen of the county of Orange, hath been seized at his residence in said county, by a person professing to be a public officer from Richmond, in Virginia, and hath been transported to, and is now detained as a prisoner in, the said city of Richmond; and, whereas, neither the said Graves, nor any other citizen of this State, is liable thus to be seized and transported beyond the limits thereof, without the order and approbation of the proper authority of this State; but, on the contrary, he and they are not liable to arrest, except only on the warrant of a proper judicial officer; and if crime be imputed, they are, by the express provisions of the Confederate and of the State Constitutions, amenable only to the civil tribunals, and have a right to a hearing and trial before the courts of the Confederacy, or of the State, according to the nature of the offence with which they stand charged; such trial to be had in open court, according to due course of law; And, whereas, it is the duty of the Government of North Carolina to protect from unlawful violence, as far as possible, every one of her citizens, and to insure to each a fair trial in a lawful court, having jurisdiction of his case; therefore

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested immediately to demand of the authorities at Richmond, by whose order the said R. J. Graves was seized and transported, and is now detained, that he be immediately returned to this State, to the end that he may be delivered over to the civil authorities here, either of this State or of the Confederate States, for examination, and if sufficient cause appear, for commitment and trial; so that, if innocent of the matters laid to his charge, he may be acquitted, or, if guilty, be convicted and punished by due course of law.

In the Senate, Monday was occupied in the consideration of the Revenue Bill. There is no report in the Raleigh papers of what was done, and we are indebted to a friend for the following statement:

"RALEIGH, Dec. 16.

"Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: The Senate is engaged to-day in the consideration of the Revenue bill; on yesterday the 3d paragraph of the 1st section, in regard to the average value of slaves as reported by the committee on Finance was stricken out and the following substitute adopted: "All slaves under 5 years old shall be of the value of $100; from 5 to 10 years old $200; from 10 to 20 $500; from 20 to 30 $600; from 30 to 40 $500; from 40 to 60 years of age $200; and all above 60 years old shall be a distinctive class and to be valued at $25; and all slaves habitually employed in any mechanical trade to be of the value of $700." You will perceive that the average value of slaves under 60 years old, exclusive of mechanics is $350. The resolution to adjourn on the 22d inst., is still upon the table, and I do not think, now, will be agreed to; I think it impossible that the business will be gotten through with by that time.

"In the House of Commons, last night, during the evening session, the bill to restore the Courts and repeal the act known as the "Stay Law" was laid upon the table.

"The House is discussing the military bill today; and it will probably pass its 3d reading to-day."

In the Commons, on Monday, bills were introduced: by Mr. Waddell, to transfer the State's interest in the C. F. and D. R. Nav. Co. to the individual Stockholders thereof, provided said stockholders agree to execute a bond to finish the improvement in two years. Mr. Shepherd, giving power to all incorporated towns in the State to levy additional taxes. Mr. Nissen, authorizing the Treasurer to pay such troops bounty as have been discharged under the conscript law, and to refund bounty to certain volunteers released by the conscript act.

The Military bills were taken up, the question being on the motion to substitute the minority bill for that of the majority. (A full synopsis of each was given in our last.) An amendment offered by Mr. McKay, allowing Colonels to appoint staff officers and the rank and file to elect *all* the other commissioned officers was adopted.

Mr. Waddell offered the following preamble, which he afterwards withdrew, but which was renewed by Mr. Fleming, who demanded the yeas and nays on the question of its adoption:—

Whereas, heretofore an act was passed by the General Assembly of N. C. at its session of 1860—'1, authorizing the Governor of the State to accept of volunteers for State service; and whereas, the raising of said volunteers was not carried into effect at the time of the passage of the said law; and whereas, this Legislature, in the passage of the following military bill, now under consideration, desire to be understood as offering no impediment to the operation of the Conscription act of Congress, and disclaiming any intention to throw itself in conflict with the President of the Confederate States or the authorities at Richmond, but simply to carry out the provisions of an act of the General Assembly by which a State force shall be organized, therefore—*Be it enacted*, &c.

The vote was as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Amis, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Beam, Brown, Bryan, Bissell, Costner, Davenport, Flemming, Foy, Gentry, Gilliam, of Rockingham, Grier, Hampton, Harris, of Cabarrus, Hawes, Henderson, Headen, Hooper, Howard, Judkins, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logan, Long, Love, Manning, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Peebles, Reynolds, Rhodes, Robinson, Russ, Shepherd, Spruill, Stansill, Waddell.—41.

Nays.—Messrs Allison, Alford, Benbury, Berry, Burgin, Burns, Carpenter, Cowles, Craig, Carter, Flynt, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Henry of Bertie, Henry, of Henderson, Horton, Jenkins, Keener, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Lyle, Mann, of Hyde, Mann, of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Richardson, Riddick, Robbins, Russell, of Brunswick, Shober, Smith, Wallen, Walser, Wellborn, Woodall, Worth, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—44.

After some discussion the substitute [minority Bill] was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barringer, Benbury, Berry, Bryson, Burgin, Burns, Carpenter, Cowles, Craig, Flynt, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Henry, of Bertie, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Lyle, Mann, of Hyde, Mann, of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Richardson, Riddick, Robbins, Russell, of Brunswick, Smith, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Wellborn, Woodall, Worth, Young, of Iredell, Young, of Yancey—55.

Nays.—Messrs. Barnhardt, Beall, Beam, Brown, Bryan, Costner, Carter, Davenport, Fleming, Foy, Gilliam, of Rockingham, Grier, Harris, of Cabarrus, Henderson, Hooper, Hawes, Judkins, Kirby, Logan, Long, Lemmonds, Love, Manning, Pearce, Peebles, Reynolds, Rhodes, Robinson, Russ, Shepherd, Shober, Spruill, Stancill—33.

Commoner from Granville.—Willis H. Jenkins, Esq., has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Gilliam.

Commoner from Beaufort.—David M. Carter, Esq., has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Capt. Marsh.

Small Pox.—One case of Small Pox occurred in this town last week. The disease developed itself on a negro man at Maj. Kerr's Hotel. It is supposed that he caught it by coming in contact with some returned soldier at the Depot.

Charlotte Democrat.

Cotton Card Manufactory.—A full set of machines for manufacturing Cotton Cards has been run through the blockade, and arrived at Columbus, Ga. This makes the second card making machine that has been brought into this State by the enterprise of Georgians.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the Danville (Va.) Hospitals during October and November 1862 the following N. C. soldiers:

John F. Austin, Co. I, 48th; Jos. B. G. Barrow, I, and R. W. Booth, E, 2d; Henry Cofield, F, 6th; Elisha Oakham, B, 16th; H. M. Daugherty, D, 38th; Andrew Hipp, G, 34th; Martin Lowe, D, 28th; J. B. Lowe, S, 33d; Geo. F. Morris, B, 37th; James Miles, F, 28th; John P. Murphy, K, 12th; Benj. Peland, A, 14th; Jas. D. Smith, and James Walls, C, 34; John J. Turner, S, 14th

The Chaplain of the Post who furnishes the above list of deaths writes:—

"There are *always* in the N. C. Hospitals many North Carolinians in need of such articles as the sympathies of the kind and patriotic will readily suggest. Any contributions sent here to me [illegible] will be faithfully distributed to them by Surgeon G. F. Carmichael, in charge of the N. C. Hospitals, Division No. 2."

On Sabbath evening, August 31, Capt. ANGUS L. McRAE, of Douglas Rifles, 23d Regiment, S. C. V., aged 35 years, 5 months and 4 days. He fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading his company in a sanguinary charge upon the historic plains of Manassa. He was a native of Robeson county, N. C., but for the last few years a citizen of Marlboro' Dist., S. C.

Few, if any individual of the many thousands of noble and patriotic loved ones, who have left all dear to them for the defence of Southern rights, homes and fire-sides, carried with them a larger share of a community's confidence, love and esteem; and few whose untimely death could have carried sorrow and grief to a larger circle of devoted friends and relations than that of Capt. A. L. McRae. In all the relations of life he sustained an enviable character, as a dutiful son, an affectionate husband, a kind father, an obliging neighbor and a public spirited citizen. And above all, his character was richly adorned with the virtues and graces of a high toned Christian gentleman,—as an exemplary member and Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church,—whose meek consistency of piety, manly bearing, and firm moral rectitude, was a rebuke to vice and immorality wherever manifested. His many private virtues and social qualifications endeared him to all who knew him, to those most who were most intimately associated with and best knew his moral worth. Well may it be said of the Christian life he lived, and the pious example he left behind him. "Behold, an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile." And in the death of such a man, we can but mourn the loss to the Confederacy of a true patriot, a brave soldier and a beloved officer; and to the Church a faithful Ruler in the large circle of relations, one of his brightest ornaments, and to his dear family, (wife and four little children, whose welfare lay nearest his heart, and in whose behalf he wrestled so faithfully with his Covenant-keeping God,) their temporal all

But surely, if sympathy could alleviate grief, that would their's be lightened, for it is shared by all who knew him. But grieve not as those who have no hope, the deep toned piety of his life, the firm and unshaken confidence in his Saviour exhibited in his private letters, and the testimony of his Chaplain, who conversed with him in his last moments, confirm the belief that his immortal spirit, freed from the toil and tumult of a soldier's life, now rests sanctified upon the bosom of its God, enjoying the sweet and undisturbed rest that remains for his own dear people, no more to be aroused by the shrill tones of the martial drum, summoning her hosts to bloody battle, no more to be disturbed by the cannon's loud and deadly roar. With him the armor of conflict here, has been exchanged for the armor of righteousness in heaven; the crosses of earth for the crown of immortal glory; he has laid down the sword of strife to take the golden harp; he has exchanged the battle cry for the songs of redeeming love. And may that God who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, temper this sore affliction to his bereaved family; may He be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless—giving them the consolations of his Spirit, and the protection of his grace—may they be so blessed, so comforted, and so taught and trained of Him, that when earth's last conflicts with each of them are over, they may be prepared for a glorious reunion with husband and father in His everlasting kingdom, where there will be no more parting, no sighs, no tears, but all will be peace, love and joy in the Holy Ghost.

A. McQ.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Will you acknowledge in the Observer the following contributions for the purchase of shoes for my company:—

C B Mallett 5 prs shoes and $69; H & E J Lilly $50; $25 each. Jas Kyle, A A McKethan; $20 each, H L Myrover, E J Hale & Sons; $15, Jas M Williams; $10 each, J T Warden, E L Pemberton, J D Williams, E Spearman; $5 each, B Jones, C E Leete, M A Banks, A W Steel, H McNeill, J W Lett, S J Hinsdale, R M Orrell, D McLaurin, T S Lutterloh, Wm Warden, J W Sandford, J W Powell, D Anderson, A McLean, cash; I B Hawley, R W Hardie, J H Cook, Wm McIntyre, G W Wightman, G W Lawrence, J H Roberts, D McNeill, E P Buxton; $4, J R Lee; $3, Jos Utley; $2 each, A Overbaugh, W R Love, H McMillan, P P Johnson, Geo E Haigh, G W I Goldston, cash, Dr B W Robinson, Geo Brandt, 2 prs shoes. In all, $412 and 7 prs shoes.

H. W. HORNE,
Capt. Co. C, 3d N. C. Regt.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP WHITING, near Wilmington, Dec. 18th.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Allow me to return my thanks through your paper to the Cumberland Hospital Association for the following articles, which they have so kindly contributed to the members of my Company: 40 blankets, 82 prs socks, 16 prs gloves, 50 prs drawers and 50 shirts. Also to Mrs A A McKethan for 4 blankets, 1 water-proof coat and 2 prs pants.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE SLOAN,
Capt. Co. I, 61st Reg't N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR FRANKLIN, Va., Dec. 12th.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I desire through your paper to return my thanks to the Ladies of the Cumberland Hospital Association for 36 pairs of socks; also for their kind offer of many other articles for the use of my Company. Very respectfully,

FRANK N. ROBERTS.
Capt. Co. B, 56th N. C. T.

LANDS IN ROBESON COUNTY

FOR SALE.

2,500 ACRES on the Raft Swamp, 9 miles from Lumberton and about 5 miles from the W. C. & R. Railroad.

2,700 Acres on the Broad Ridge, about 5 miles from Lumberton.

107 Acres on the W. C. & R. Railroad, 7 miles from Lumberton. Twenty acres of which is in cultivation.

270 Acres known as the Red Banks, on the W. C. & R. Railroad, 16 miles from Lumberton. About 130 open and under fence. There are two small framed houses on the premises.

400 Acres about 1 mile from the last mentioned tract, very heavily timbered.

1,030 Acres known as the Little Desert. A rich swamp about 16 miles from Fayetteville and 1 mile from the Fayetteville and Lumberton Road, adjoining McGeachy and others.

1,000 Acres known as the Desert, adjoining William McNeill, Calder Daniel McNeill, McAlpin and others. 350 acres high land, the balance is valuable swamp.

R. S. FRENCH.

Dec. 13, 1862. 86 10t-pd

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Administrator of the Estates of Neill Buie, Daniel Buie, Flora Buie and Mary Buie, dec'd, late of Cumberland county: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of either or all the above named intestates, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. McLEAN, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Dec'r 5, 1862.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Friday the 26th December 1862, the perishable property belonging to the Estates of Neill Buie, Daniel Buie, Flora Buie and Mary Buie, dec'd, will be sold at Public Auction, at the late residence of the deceased, on the Chicken Road, about seven miles from Town. The property consists of

Two Horses, 28 head of Cattle, 41 head of Hogs; Corn, Peas, Fodder, Shucks, &c.; Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture, including a large number of Blankets, Feather Beds and Bed Clothing, &c., &c.,

NEGROES TO HIRE.

AT the same time and place, the negroes belonging to said estates, consisting of a woman and three men, will be hired out for one year, and the houses and farms to be rented. Terms made known at sale.

A. McLEAN, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5. 86-4t